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ABSTRACT

The last of eight delegate workbooks prepared for the May, 1977 White House Conference on Handicapped Individuals contains ballots for the workshop on civil rights, special populations, veterans and aging. The ballots are designed to enable delegates to assign priorities to various issues and proposals in a way that reflects conclusions of state and territorial conferences. The following issues are among those presented: enforcement of antidiscrimination and affirmative action laws; educating handicapped persons about their rights; the import of the right to treatment in the least restrictive environment; ensuring delivery of services and goods to the disabled; changing negative attitudes toward minorities; retaining disabled uniformed military personnel in military service; and housing legislation responsive to the needs of aged handicapped persons. For each such topic, multiple proposals, to which delegates must assign priorities, are listed. For example, the ways suggested to insure legal services to aged mentally handicapped persons include using lawyers from the Vista Attorney's Program, asking retired lawyers to volunteer legal services and providing public guardians to the handicapped aged. (GW)

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THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON HANDICAPPED INDIVIDUALS

DELEGATE WORKBOOK

U S DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
EDUCATION

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WORKSHOP VIII
SPECIAL CONCERNS (2)

CIVIL RIGHTS
SPECIAL POPULATIONS
VETERANS
AGING

WASHINGTON, D.C., MAY 23-27, 1977

EC101193

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

The White House Conference on Handicapped Individuals was authorized by Public Law 93-516, the Vocational Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended in 1974. Title III of the Act declared, "It is of critical importance to this Nation that equality of opportunity, equal access to all aspects of society and equal rights guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States be provided to all individuals with handicaps."

The measure was passed and approved by both House and Senate in November, 1974 and signed into Law by President Ford in December, 1974. Title III, sections 300-306, P.L. 93-516, is called the "White House Conference on Handicapped Individuals Act."

MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the White House Conference on Handicapped Individuals is comprised of three goals:

- to provide a national assessment of problems and potentials of individuals with mental or physical handicaps;
- to generate a national awareness of these problems and potentials; and
- to make recommendations to the President and Congress which, if implemented, will enable individuals with handicaps to live their lives independently, with dignity and with full participation in community life to the greatest degree possible.

THE PROCESS

Officially the White House Conference commences on Monday evening, May 23rd. Whether you are an official (voting) delegate or an observer, it is important that you pre-register. By doing so, you will expedite your own check-in and room assignment at the Sheraton-Park and receipt of your official participant documentation. Registration and securing of registration materials will extend from 8:30 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. on the 23rd. The first evening's event is scheduled for 7:30 to 9:00 p.m., and will feature greetings from President Carter. Immediately after the opening ceremony, there will be a cabaret featuring disabled professional entertainers and lasting from 9:00 to 11:30 p.m.

Tuesday, May 24th, the Conference business begins with workshops that will consider issues and alternative recommendations. The morning and afternoon discussion sessions will be divided according to Concern and topic designation, following the format listed in this workbook. All delegates will be assigned to specific sessions to insure full discussion of all topics and maximum utilization of available space. That evening, each State delegation will hold a caucus to discuss and cast votes on issues and recommendations.

Each State has assigned delegates to every session of the Conference. They report to their respective delegations the subjects, points of discussion, favored recommendations and State positions on the issues. Additional sessions will be conducted Wednesday morning and afternoon and Thursday morning, and are followed by State caucuses Wednesday evening and Thursday afternoon.

Thursday afternoon features a closing session to present recommendations and their implications. On Friday morning a full report will be available on the recommendations under each of the Conference's 25 Topical areas for everyone attending the White House Conference.

The major task then of delegates at the White House Conference will be to discuss the merits and implications of specific issues and recommendations as identified through State and Territorial Conferences and seminars and prioritize the recommendations that best combine to solve each issue. Voting by delegates will be computerized so that complete results will be available on the final day of the National Conference.

The Conference also will offer the opportunity for minority reports or general expressions to be presented Tuesday and Wednesday evenings at open forums. Verbal comments must be limited to three minutes. Written documentation must not be longer than three single-spaced pages. Participants will be taken in the order of registration. A registration booth will be open from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Tuesday and Wednesday in the hotel lobby.

Observers at the Conference are asked to abide by certain ground rules. Only official delegates are eligible to discuss issues and vote on recommendations. While observers may not discuss the issues at the various sessions, they are welcome to discuss topics with delegates during meal breaks and when official sessions are not being conducted. Observers will be surveyed on a variety of matters at the end of the Conference.

The closing session of the Conference will take place Thursday afternoon. It will include a Congressional reception to which everyone is invited. This will be your chance to meet the members of Congress and Federal officials on a personal basis. And, despite the possible fatigue resulting from several days of intense activity, it will be a time for reflecting on the meaning of this most significant event and preparing for the work of implementation that must follow.

Delegate and Participant Statements From State White House Conferences

"This is the first big opportunity for handicapped individuals to give testimony on problems that directly affect their lives, and many have solutions which our legislators need to be aware of. Now we can address ourselves to the basic problems and start solving them through a united effort, with all the government agencies working, together with consumers, toward the same end."

Joan Glance Fernandes
Lamar, Texas

"The purpose of these meetings is to hear from the handicapped themselves about their problems and needs. Of the 300 persons who attended the regional conference, 150 were handicapped, about 75 were parents of handicapped persons and another 75 were professional people who work in programs for handicapped individuals. That was a very good representation."

John Winters
Northwest Florida Society for
Crippled Children and Adults
Pensacola, Florida

"I have attended hundreds of conferences, but this was my first experience at a large conference for handicapped people. From my observations of the Colorado White House Conference, I would say that other groups could take a lesson from these people in their earnest endeavors to accomplish a meaningful and productive experience for each person in attendance. In spite of their handicaps, they did just that."

Mrs. Elaine Clearfield
Denver, Colorado

"Most importantly, the work of the White House Conference should be seen as just a beginning in the fight to erase the barriers that traditionally have troubled handicapped people. We're not looking at this as a one-shot thing. This is something that will be continued."

Ms. Marienne Fields
Cincinnati, Ohio

"I'm elated to be elected a delegate to the White House Conference in Washington. This is a stepping-stone. It's the first conference of which we, as disabled individuals, hope to have many."

LeRoy Wells
La Crosse, Wisconsin

"Handicapped people have been silent for a long time about the discrimination they face every day in areas such as employment, health care, education, housing and recreation. We look at the White House Conference as our chance to be heard."

Jack Martin
Seattle, Washington

Many of us feel that the handicapped in America have a unique opportunity through the White House Conference. With its pre-conference activities on the local and State level, it gives us a real chance to have input in keeping with the American system. If we are willing to accept our share of responsibility for community action, we can, and will, improve our own lot in life and that of future generations."

Bill Kiser
Winston-Salem, North Carolina

"The West Virginia White House Conference was a very productive meeting. It gave handicapped persons a chance to voice their problems concerning medical, financial, insurance and job needs. Hopefully, it will provide an impetus for legislation at the national level to benefit handicapped people."

Joe Yaneris
Webster Springs, West Virginia

"I am pleased there will be an opportunity for Minnesota's handicapped persons to contribute to the White House Conference in Washington. The statement of the experience and needs of handicapped people in our State has much to offer the National decision-makers."

Gov. Wendell Anderson
Minneapolis, Minnesota

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List of Delegate Workbooks

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DIAGNOSIS
PREVENTION
PSYCHOLOGICAL ADJUSTMENT

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HEALTH CONCERNS (2)

TREATMENT
RESEARCH
TECHNOLOGY

WORKSHOP III
EDUCATIONAL CONCERNS

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SCHOOL-AGE
POST-SCHOOL

WORKSHOP IV
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CULTURAL

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ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY
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SEVERELY DISABLED
SERVICE DELIVERY
HOUSING

WORKSHOP VIII
SPECIAL CONCERNS (2)

CIVIL RIGHTS
SPECIAL POPULATIONS
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LONG TERM CARE SEMINAR

Similar to some other special concerns of the White House Conference, people disabled in their early years who require long term care have special characteristics which make them somewhat distinct from the general population and other handicapped populations.

Each of the major concerns of the White House Conference—health, social, economic, educational—are also crucial concerns of those persons disabled early in life who require life long care. Yet policy and programmatic approaches must recognize that individuals with the most severe handicaps are drawn from this population and their special needs must be recognized.

The justification for this special concern and for the Long Term Care Seminar is that there exists in this nation an invisible special interest that has not adequately surfaced in the other machinery of the White House Conference. Obviously, some adults who are disabled in childhood progress to very independent existence as adults. These people are also quite visible in other White House Conference deliberations. Our emphasis then is on a relatively invisible population—people who make us uncomfortable because they must depend so much upon the humanity of others to achieve their own dignity.

The White House Conference on Handicapped Individuals, with the assistance of the Developmental Disabilities Office, Office of Human Development, determined that the national significance of this special concern was sufficiently timely to call together a Steering Committee composed of knowledgeable consumers, federal officials, voluntary agency representatives, and experts in this area.

By the direction of the Steering Committee the most knowledgeable and concerned experts obtainable were invited to organize papers summarizing the "state of the art" in a number of key areas; other authorities and consumer representatives were asked to prepare reactions to key presentations so that balance of views could be assured. The conference focused on the following central questions:

What are and what should be the

- key epidemiologic considerations
- unique life span concerns
- major ecological factors
- policy implications of research findings
- contributions of the handicapped individual
- entitlements of this population
- most appropriate living arrangements
- international perspectives on the problem

The conferees emerged with the conviction that the population as defined constitutes a legitimate and important focus for policy and program development. Recommendations cover many areas of concern to the delegates of the White House Conference on the Handicapped Individuals. Therefore, the recommendations from the Seminar will be placed under relevant issues in whatever topics they address.

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SPECIAL SEMINAR

"The Unique Problems of Handicapped Minorities"

Handicapped individuals who are non-white or of Hispanic ancestry tend to be faced with increased disadvantages compared to other handicapped individuals. The White House Conference on Handicapped Individuals, in order to increase input from the minority handicapped, and to be assured that recommendations of depth that deal with the unique problems of handicapped individuals are addressed at the National Conference, initiated a plan to hold eleven workshops in communities nationwide that are most heavily populated with minorities. The purpose of this project, entitled "Operation Outreach" was to solicit recommendations from these special populations.

At the request of the White House Conference on Handicapped Individuals, the project was funded through the Rehabilitation Services administration and contracted out to the National Urban League. The White House Conference on Handicapped Individuals requested that the Ad Hoc Advisory Council to the Commissioner of the Rehabilitation Services Administration on Non-White Affairs serve as a task force to this project since the members represented different minority groups.

The eleven communities selected were in the following cities: Seattle, Washington; Dallas, Texas; Denver, Colorado; Phoenix, Arizona; Chicago, Illinois; New York, New York; Richmond, Virginia; Hartford, Connecticut; Tampa, Florida and San Francisco, California. The workshops were held between February 14, 1977 and February 25, 1977. In view of the limited amount of time given for the planning and organization of the eleven workshops, the National Urban League should be commended for the success of the project. The workshops were well attended and the participants were given the opportunity to express their views and make recommendations as solutions to their problems. The recommendations were further synthetized with the recommendation submitted from the state reports under the topic, "The Unique Problems of Handicapped Individuals." These recommendations are identified as recommendations from the Special Populations Seminar and are included in the national agenda for the White House Conference on Handicapped Individuals.

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Ballot: Issue SPC IV-1			
Recom-mendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd

SPC IV-1 SPECIAL CONCERNS—CIVIL RIGHTS OF THE HANDICAPPED

How can Federal, State and local anti-discrimination and affirmative action laws be most effectively enforced?

A. 1964 FEDERAL CIVIL RIGHTS ACT

A ( ) ( ) ( )

The Federal Civil Rights Act of 1964 should be amended to include physically and mentally handicapped persons or visibly or invisibly handicapped (including the expansion of the jurisdiction of the Civil Rights Commission to cover handicapped persons and to require appointment of handicapped persons to serve on commission to oversee enforcement of anti-discrimination and affirmative action laws).

B. STATE HUMAN RIGHTS ACTS

B ( ) ( ) ( )

State Human Rights Acts should be amended to protect handicapped persons in such areas as public accommodations and Equal Employment Opportunity. State legislation should be passed to establish a special section of the Office of State Attorney General to protect the civil rights of handicapped individuals. Each State should create an Interdepartmental Discrimination Complaint Unit. State and Local Compliance Agencies should be strengthened with adequate authority. State governments should withhold funds from local governments and agencies that discriminate against handicapped individuals. The enforcement unit established should disseminate information about the civil rights of handicapped individuals.

C. PUBLIC AWARENESS/MEDIA CAMPAIGNS

C ( ) ( ) ( )

Public awareness campaigns should be conducted at the Federal, state and local levels to publicize programs for the handicapped and to inform the public about rights of the handicapped and the nature of various disabilities. Handicapped persons and/or families should be informed of anti-discrimination and affirmative action laws, encouraged to exercise claims, and to publicize discriminatory practices. Workshops for public and private sectors should be established at Federal, state, local and private levels. A consumers' rights handbook should be developed at the Federal, state and local levels.

D. FUNDING

D ( ) ( ) ( )

Sufficient funding should be mandated at Federal, state and local levels to effectively enforce existing legislation, e.g. Congress must provide sufficient funds to the Federal Department of Labor and to the Federal Department of Health, Education and Welfare to enforce Sections 503 and 504 of 1973 Rehabilitation Act (Public Law 93-112) in order to allow them to locate enforcement units in every State with capability to investigate and prosecute discriminatory acts (capability may require enforcement organizationally distinct from traditional civil rights units).

SPECIAL CONCERNS

Ballot: Issue SPC IV-1

Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd

E. CENTRALIZE FEDERAL ENFORCEMENT

E ( ) ( ) ( )

All existing Federal Civil Rights legislation (covering both physically and mentally handicapped) including the 1973 Rehabilitation Act, as amended, should be administered and enforced in one central (and perhaps separate) agency, such as a special section of the U.S. Department of Justice. This can be done either through an executive order by the President or a Congressional enactment with full funding. Compliance by state and local governments should be enforced by withholding funds.

F. CONSUMER/ADVOCACY GROUPS

F ( ) ( ) ( )

Consumer advocacy groups and a legal advocate system should be organized at the Federal, state and local levels to lobby, to engage in legal advocacy and to coordinate civil rights efforts.

G. PERSONNEL

G ( ) ( ) ( )

Federal, State and local governments should be encouraged to employ experienced and dedicated staff, including public relations persons and investigators to provide technical help for implementation and enforcement of existing laws.

H. UNIFORM SECTION 504 REGULATION

H ( ) ( ) ( )

The Federal Department of Health, Education and Welfare shall immediately proclaim uniform regulations establishing implementation and enforcement policies and procedures for Section 504 of the 1973 Rehabilitation Act, including authority for private citizens to file suit.

I. CONSUMER ADVOCATE AGENCIES

I ( ) ( ) ( )

Consumer advocate agencies should help enforce laws.

J. AFFIRMATIVE ACTION HIRING PLANS

J ( ) ( ) ( )

By January 1, 1978, every state shall have gathered the necessary demographic and statistical data on which to evaluate affirmative action hiring plans for physically and mentally handicapped.

K. DUE PROCESS IN GUARDIANSHIP/RESIDENTIAL SERVICES DELIVERY SYSTEMS

K ( ) ( ) ( )

Congress should enact law mandating that states obey due process requirements in residential institutional commitments and guardianship appointments. Congress should enact legislation requiring States to monitor guardianship and residential service delivery systems to protect human and legal rights of handicapped persons.

Ballot: Issue SPC IV-1

Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
L	( )	( )	( )
M	( )	( )	( )
N	( )	( )	( )
O	( )	( )	( )
P	( )	( )	( )
Q	( )	( )	( )
R	( )	( )	( )
S	( )	( )	( )

L. DEFINITION AD HOC COMMITTEE

An *ad hoc* Federal committee shall be established to develop a uniform and more explicit definition of "handicapped," or "handicapping conditions," for adoption at both Federal and state levels by Congressional act.

M. CLARIFY EXISTING LAW

Federal and state legislatures shall enact new laws to clarify existing rights and provide enforcement procedures along with coordination of rules, regulations and enforcement.

N. TOLL FREE NUMBER AND ADVOCATE

Programs affecting handicapped individuals should receive specific line-item Federal appropriations to establish: (1) a toll-free statewide telephone number to a statewide clearinghouse which will accept or refer questions and complaints to appropriate agencies; (2) establish an advocacy non-profit corporation, which employs attorneys and social workers to receive complaints and initiate follow-up procedures.

O. STATE AGENCY–NATIONAL SUPERVISION

Establish a state agency under national supervision to handle complaints made by individuals or groups of individuals.

P. FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES ACTS

The Fair Employment Practices Acts should be rewritten to include the mentally handicapped.

Q. JOB RELATEDNESS

The requirement of proving the job relatedness of the act of discrimination by the complainant under Federal Civil Rights Act (Title VII) and State Human Rights Laws should be dropped.

R. CIVIL SERVICE TESTS

Federal and state civil service commissions shall devise civil service tests which do not discriminate against disabled persons and shall institute time extensions and waivers where time constraints interfere with the evaluation of a person's true ability and skills.

S. OFFICIAL AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

Official affirmative action agencies, heavily staffed by disabled individuals with special skills in placing the disabled, should be established to assure employment of the disabled.

SPECIAL CONCERNS

T. WORK SITES

Funding should be made available to all employers to make work sites accessible to disabled applicants and building codes should be strictly enforced.

U. DIVISION OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION COUNSELORS

Federal and state governments shall be responsible for informing Division of Vocational Rehabilitation counselors of Federal Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and enforcing the rights of the severely disabled under the 1973 Act.

V. PRIVATE RIGHTS OF ACTION

Federal legislature shall amend sections 503 and 504 of the 1973 Rehabilitation Act and 1968 Federal Architectural Barriers Act to give handicapped individuals private rights of action with attorney's fees and statutorily fixed damages for winning plaintiff.

W. NATIONAL LEGAL COMMISSION

A national body of handicapped individuals designated by the White House Conference on Handicapped Individuals should establish Legal Commissions (60 percent of which shall be handicapped) at both the Federal and state levels which would be funded federally for 3 year renewable periods. The commissions shall: (1) detail the prosecution of a charge of discrimination against a handicapped individual, from the local level through the highest Federal level; (2) provide qualified legal representation to acquire and maintain long term employment for handicapped individuals and legally insure their income; (3) serve as a legal advisory council to all handicapped individuals and provide a watts line service for retrieval of legal information; (4) aid the handicapped by enforcing present legislation and present cases which contain precedents; (5) disseminate information by establishing and mailing to subscribers a bi-monthly newsletter.

X. AFFIRMATIVE ACTION REGISTER

A publicly displayed affirmative action register should be established at Federal, state and local levels.

Y. CONSUMERS REVIEW BOARDS

The affirmative action enforcement body should have strong input from the disabled consumers in the form of advisory or review boards.

Z. SERVE ON JURY

States should affirm by legislation that disabled have the right to serve on juries.

Ballot: Issue SPC IV-1

Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	Priority Vote 2nd	Priority Vote 3rd
T	( )	( )	( )
U	( )	( )	( )
V	( )	( )	( )
W	( )	( )	( )
X	( )	( )	( )
Y	( )	( )	( )
Z	( )	( )	( )

SPECIAL CONCERNS

Ballot: Issue SPC IV-1

	Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	Priority Vote 2nd	Priority Vote 3rd
AA. VOTE TO MENTALLY RETARDED The state legislature should grant the vote to mentally retarded persons.	AA	( )	( )	( )
BB. BILL OF RIGHTS FOR THE DISABLED Bill of Rights legislation for the disabled should be enacted at Federal and state levels.	BB	( )	( )	( )
CC. TIMETABLES FOR MONITORING GROUPS Monitoring groups and timetables for those consumer and advocacy monitoring groups should be established at federal and state levels.	CC	( )	( )	( )
DD. ANTI-DISCRIMINATION LAWS–TIME LIMITATIONS Federal anti-discrimination laws must contain clear time limitations for compliance and sufficient clout to force agencies, organizations, and units of government to comply.	DD	( )	( )	( )
EE. SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION–MONITORED U.S. Small Business Administration shall be monitored to prevent discrimination in securing a loan.	EE	( )	( )	( )
FF. INSURANCE Insurance bases should be broadened at Federal, state, local and private levels to help affirmative action plans.	FF	( )	( )	( )
GG. STATE INSURANCE REGULATORY AGENCIES–MONITOR State insurance regulatory agencies shall monitor and take action against insurance companies discriminating by labeling handicapped individuals as "high risks" and charging excessive premiums.	GG	( )	( )	( )
HH. UPDATE ACTUARIAL TABLES State Insurance Commissioner shall be required to update acturial tables regarding handicapping conditions.	HH	( )	( )	( )
II. ELIMINATE CONFLICT IN HIRING PRACTICES State government shall work to eliminate conflict in hiring practices created by limited insurance coverage and inflexible safety standards.	II	( )	( )	( )
JJ. NATIONAL UNIFORM CODE–ARCHITECTURAL BARRIERS The Federal government should establish a National Uniform Code on Architectural Barriers.	JJ	( )	( )	( )

SPECIAL CONCERNS

Ballot: Issue SPC IV-1

Recom-mendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
KK	( )	( )	( )
LL	( )	( )	( )
MM	( )	( )	( )
NN	( )	( )	( )
OO	( )	( )	( )
PP	( )	( )	( )
QQ	( )	( )	( )
RR	( )	( )	( )
SS	( )	( )	( )

KK. EQUAL OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE CREDIT

Federal, state and local governments should guarantee the disabled their equal opportunity to secure credit.

LL. INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

Federal, state and local governments should pass laws providing injunctive relief for architectural barriers in the public and private sector.

MM. 1968 FEDERAL ARCHITECTURAL BARRIERS ACT ENFORCEMENT POWER/STATE

Enforcement power of Federal Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 should be given to the appropriate State agency.

NN. INTERPRETERS FOR DEAF

Federal, state and local governments should develop a pool of interpreters to provide servics for the deaf.

OO. LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

The National Legal Services Corporation should receive increased funding to insure availability of legal services to low income disabled.

PP. INCENTIVE TO PRIVATE ATTORNEYS

A law should be passed allowing recovery of attorney's fees as an incentive to private attorneys to engage in disabled civil rights litigation.

QQ. NATIONWIDE NETWORK OF LAWYERS

Federal government should fund a nationwide network of lawyers to protect the rights of handicapped clients (legislation could be drafted by the National Center for Law and the Handicapped).

RR. FIRST, FIFTH AND FOURTEENTH AMENDMENTS

The First, Fifth and Fourteenth amendments to the Constitution should include the handicapped and test cases should be tried on those issues.

SS. STATE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Governors should establish an advisory committee with a majority of handicapped individuals or representatives to advise State legislatures and to disseminate information.

SPECIAL CONCERNS

Ballot: Issue SPC IV-1

Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
TT	( )	( )	( )
UU	( )	( )	( )
VV	( )	( )	( )
WW	( )	( )	( )
XX	( )	( )	( )

TT. PRIVATE ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP

Organizations should be forbidden, by law, to refuse membership to handicapped individuals.

UU. LEGAL ACTION FOR NON-COMPLIANCE

State legislatures shall enact a law saying that by January 1, 1978, no State funds may be used to buy goods and services from any vendor, supplier, or contractor that does not have an acceptable Affirmative Active Plan or is not in compliance with such approved plan.

VV. FEDERAL AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

Section 501 of the 1973 Rehabilitation Act should be amended to contain procedures for review of grievance, the right to appeal by disabled persons to higher administratve echelons and if needed, to court.

WW. AGENCY PROGRAMS

Federal and State offices of economic opportunity and community services should be directed to give as much emphasis to the rights and needs of individuals with disabilities as they do to the needs of other minorities. They should hire a specialist in the disability field; and community action agencies should be directed to develop programs in this area.

XX. 1866 FEDERAL CIVIL RIGHTS ACT

Congress shall amend Section 1983 of Title 42 of the U.S. Code to append fine or other penalty for magistrates denying these rights.

Ballot: Issue SPC IV-10

Recommendation	Priority Vote		
	1st	2nd	3rd
A	( )	( )	( )

SPC IV-10 SPECIAL CONCERNS—CIVIL RIGHTS OF THE HANDICAPPED

What can be done to insure that handicapped people are knowledgeable of their rights?

A. PUBLIC AWARENESS

State Human Rights Agencies should initiate massive public education drives concerning State handicap discrimination laws. At Federal, state and local levels, public and private agencies should inform their clients of their rights. Teams of community people should be organized to go into consumers' homes to inform them of rights.

The Federal Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and the Department of Labor should inform the handicapped about Sections 503 and 504 (1973 Rehabilitation Act) rights by public service announcements over TV and radio.

Treatment, training, educational and recreational facilities to conduct educational programs should be required at federal, state, local and private levels to inform handicapped of their rights.

At Federal level require a greater commitment by local and national mass media to carry specialized programming for handicapped public. A rigorous media campaign should be initiated by Federal, state and local governments to show the many abuses of handicapped persons' civil liberties.

Federal and state service delivery agencies should inform consumers of rights associated with particular services. Executive Departments at the Federal, state and local levels should disseminate information about rights.

Federal, state and local government agencies should use appropriate means of communication to inform consumers of their rights when they apply.

At the Federal, state and local levels establish a clearing-house for gathering and disseminating information to the public and making referrals (expand role of Office of Handicapped Individuals).

At Federal, state, local and private levels establish public awareness campaigns about rights to disabled.

At Federal, state and local levels initiate a blitz public education drive to inform the disabled of their rights through mass media, public agencies and private organizations (the Federal Communications Commission, the networks, and the National Institute for Handicapping Conditions).

At Federal, state, local and private levels employers should be required to inform handicapped employees or potential employees (or be sanctioned for not doing so) of their job-related rights and resources.

More awareness days should be conducted.

All counselors at Federal and state levels should be informed of consumer civil rights. Federal and state governments should prepare and distribute a comprehensive, readable summary (i.e., handbook) of all the rights of handicapped individuals.

Ballot: Issue SPC IV-10

Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
B	( )	( )	( )
C	( )	( )	( )
D	( )	( )	( )
E	( )	( )	( )
F	( )	( )	( )
G	( )	( )	( )
H	( )	( )	( )

B. CURRICULUM

At state level teacher education curriculum should include a course on handicapped rights and special education teacher certification.

At state, local and private levels public and private schools should require a course on handicapped rights. Federal and state departments of education should be mandated to require instruction on rights of handicapped as an integral part of the curriculum.

Federal and state governments, and private bar groups should request that law schools initiate training to sensitize law school graduates to the needs and problems of the physically and mentally handicapped. The Federal and state Departments of Education shall develop and establish in the schools a course of study dealing with disabled persons and their rights as citizens.

C. STATE ADVOCATE'S OFFICE

State should enact laws to create legal advocates' office to advocate rights of handicapped individuals on a state-wide basis.

D. ATTEND LOCAL MEETINGS

Representatives of handicapped organizations should attend local meetings where decisions and policies are made.

E. LEGISLATIVE CLEARINGHOUSE

At Federal, state, local and private levels create a central clearinghouse for existing laws and bills pending before legislative bodies.

F. CHANNEL 21

The Federal Communications Commission should reserve Channel 21 for a television network to serve deaf and hearing-impaired viewers.

G. INTERPRETER/TELETYPEWRITER

The President should be required to hire a full-time interpreter for all news conferences, and all federal and state legislators should have Teletypewriter Systems (TTY) installed in their offices to ensure equal access to information and communication with government officials.

H. LEGAL ORIENTATION

Legal orientation should be offered to those groups or associations of handicapped that exist in the community.

SPECIAL CONCERNS

I. WATCHDOG AGENCY

A watchdog agency should be established at state level to insure accountability of public and private services to handicapped individuals by providing information.

J. SOCIAL SERVICES

At Federal, state, local and private levels social services should be developed that are designed to identify and service handicapped individuals who are without access to sources of information or education.

K. CAPTIONED TV

At Federal, state and local levels develop and increase more captioned non-news programs on television for deaf persons and, if station does not have captioning facilities for programs deemed important by local deaf communities, interpreters should be used.

L. WARNING LIGHTS

At Federal, state and local levels a warning system should be developed that uses lights actuated by a discreet frequency to alert deaf persons to emergency announcements that would be visually broadcast.

M. ACCESS TO SCHOOL RECORDS

Federal and state governments should inform persons of right of access to medical/school records.

N. FUND SOCIAL SERVICES

Congress shall maximally fund social service departments throughout the nation so that communications systems about services to the handicapped shall be improved and be uniformly available throughout the nation.

O. FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION SCRUTINIZE BROADCASTS

The Federal Communications Commission should scrutinize broadcasts to protect handicapped as it does for other minorities.

P. EMERGENCY CAPTIONS

The Federal Communications Commission should require televison stations to furnish simultaneous captions for weather forecasts as well as danger alerts, such as tornado, earthquake, severe weather or other hazards with no need for the handicapped to purchase special equipment to receive such information.

Ballot: Issue SPC IV-10

Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
I	( )	( )	( )
J	( )	( )	( )
K	( )	( )	( )
L	( )	( )	( )
M	( )	( )	( )
N	( )	( )	( )
O	( )	( )	( )
P	( )	( )	( )

SPECIAL CONCERNS

Ballot: Issue SPC IV-10

Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	Priority Vote 2nd	Priority Vote 3rd
Q	( )	( )	( )
R	( )	( )	( )
S	( )	( )	( )
T	( )	( )	( )
U	( )	( )	( )
V	( )	( )	( )
W	( )	( )	( )
X	( )	( )	( )

Q. NON-GOVERNMENTAL ADVOCACY SYSTEM

At the state level there should be a non-governmental advocacy system apart from any state agency and covering all disabilities.

R. FUNDING REQUEST REQUIREMENTS

Federal, state and local governments and private businesses funding requests should specify how and when public information responsibilities will be implemented.

S. LAY LANGUAGE

Federal, state and local government agencies should translate legislative language to lay terms.

T. FUND SIMPLIFICATION

Federal, state and local agencies should provide monies and expertise to help in simplifying legislative language.

U. TV OPEN CAPTIONING

TV stations should be encouraged to include interpreters for deaf in news, special announcements and education programs.

V. HOTLINE

Federal/state grants should be given to Federal, state and local consumer advocate organizations to provide speakers, "hotline" telephone information services and/or consumer information bulletins regarding their rights and services provided by public and private agencies.

W. AFFIRMATIVE ACTION UNDERSTANDING

Vocational Rehabilitation Counselors and others who are under affirmative action law must thoroughly understand all civil rights laws.

X. LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY INTERPRETERS

All Federal, state and local law enforcement agencies should have interpreters and readers available, in order to communicate with the deaf and blind, and inform them of their legal rights.

Ballot: Issue SPC IV-10

Recom-mendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
Y	( )	( )	( )
Z	( )	( )	( )
AA	( )	( )	( )

Y. STATE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON HANDICAPPED INDIVIDUALS DELEGATES ADVOCACY COMMITTEE

State White House Conference on Handicapped Individuals delegates should establish committees to appear before consumer groups organizations and government agencies, and study inequities among various handicapped groups.

Z. ADVISORY COMMITTEE REPRESENTATION

Advisory committees for federal/state/local agencies or commissions dealing with handicapped problems should include 50 percent handicapped representatives (including minority representation).

AA. PERMANENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Governors should establish a permanent working advisory committee of the handicapped which has appropriate representation of minority groups to conduct, among other things, an awareness program.

Ballot: Issue SPC IV-11			
Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
A	( )	( )	( )
B	( )	( )	( )
C	( )	( )	( )
D	( )	( )	( )
E	( )	( )	( )
F	( )	( )	( )

SPC IV-11 SPECIAL CONCERNS–CIVIL RIGHTS OF THE HANDICAPPED

How do we insure the full enforcement of the present legislation, and how do we close the existing loopholes?

A. AMEND 1964 FEDERAL CIVIL RIGHTS ACT

The 1964 Federal Civil Rights Act should be amended to include handicapped individuals.

B. LOBBY GROUPS

At Federal, state and local levels lobbying groups or coalitions of the disabled should be created to lobby and communicate with the general public and various disability groups, and call attention to non-compliance and needed legal action.

C. STAFF/FUNDING OF ENFORCEMENT

At Federal, state and local levels adequate funding and staffing of enforcement organizations should be provided through legislation.

D. HOUSING AND OTHER SERVICES

At the Federal, state and local levels housing and other supportive services shall be designed, constructed and used so as not to segregate or isolate handicapped individuals from their non-handicapped neighbors. Housing subsidies should be available for all disabled individuals in accessible urban and suburban areas.

E. LAW ENFORCEMENT

At Federal, state, local and private levels procedures should be developed for enforcing legislation. States should utilize existing policing agencies with advocacy group oversight to enforce existing legislation, and make enforcement activity more attractive.

F. RIGHTS ENFORCEMENT

The Congress should enact legislation to establish and fund, through continuous appropriations, a Special Division of the U.S. Department of Justice to protect civil rights of handicapped. The state legislatures should enact legislation to establish and fund, through continuous appropriations, a Special Division of the State Attorney General's Office to protect civil rights of handicapped.

SPECIAL CONCERNS

Ballot: Issue SPC IV-11

Recom-mendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd

G. UNFAIR PRACTICE OF DISCRIMINATION

G ( ) ( ) ( )

State anti-discrimination law should be amended to forbid discrimination because of physical, mental or sensory handicap in credit, insurance, and real estate transaction and in places of public accommodation. There should be adequate funding to implement this law.

H. TIMETABLES

H ( ) ( ) ( )

Reasonable time limits on case processing should be set at state and local levels.

I. INSURE HUMAN RIGHTS OF INSTITUTIONALIZED PERSONS

I ( ) ( ) ( )

Federal, state and local governments should support actions to assure human rights of persons in institutions, including the mentally retarded, mentally ill prisoners, and disabled persons in nursing homes.

J. GUARDIANSHIP

J ( ) ( ) ( )

Limited guardianship and/or conservatorship type of legislation for wards of state should be enacted.

K. STATE STANDARDIZATION GUARDIANSHIP

K ( ) ( ) ( )

Federal legislation should provide for uniformity and standardization of guardianship laws and recognition by state courts of out-of-state guardianship decrees entered on behalf of retarded individuals.

L. MONITOR INSURANCE/"HIGH RISK"

L ( ) ( ) ( )

The state agency governing insurance companies should monitor, reprimand, and take action against insurance companies that discriminate against handicapped individuals by labeling them "high risk," and charging excessively high premiums.

M. EDUCATE INSURANCE COMPANIES

M ( ) ( ) ( )

Consumers should educate insurance companies about disabling conditions to broaden insurance coverage of the handicapped.

N. INSURANCE RATES

N ( ) ( ) ( )

Consumer groups and advocates must exert influence on state commissioner of insurance to investigate equity of rate structure for life and auto insurance.

O. INTERPRETERS

O ( ) ( ) ( )

Interpreters should be provided in all legal proceedings where needed.

SPECIAL CONCERNS

Ballot: Issue SPC IV 11

Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
P	( )	( )	( )
Q	( )	( )	( )
R	( )	( )	( )
S	( )	( )	( )
T	( )	( )	( )
U	( )	( )	( )
V	( )	( )	( )
W	( )	( )	( )
X	( )	( )	( )

P. ARCHITECTURAL BARRIERS

At Federal, state and local levels architectural barrier laws should be amended to extend to all buildings, including privately funded, publicly used buildings and parking areas, curbs and sidewalks.

Q. PENALTIES

At Federal, state and local levels civil rights legislation should be enforced by specific penalities such as fines and withholding of funds.

R. MONITORING LEGISLATION AND SERVICES

Local and independent Federally funded agencies administered by handicapped individuals or their advocates should monitor legislation, enforcement and services.

S. TRAINING OF PROFESSIONALS

Federal and state laws should require that counselors in the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation (DVR) be better acquainted with the Rehabilitation Act of 1973.

T. SEVERELY HANDICAPPED RIGHTS

The Federal Department of Health, Eduation and Welfare should enforce the rights of severely handicapped under the Rehabilitation Act of 1973.

U. JURY SERVICE

State legislatures should reaffirm the rights of handicapped persons to serve on a jury.

V. DEAF/BLIND RIGHTS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

Law enforcement agencies at federal, state, local and private levels should provide intepreters and readers for the deaf and blind so they are properly informed of their legal rights.

W. DISCRIMINATION IN CREDIT AND LOAN

Federal and state governments should guarantee handicapped persons an equal opportunity to secure credit. The Small Business Administration should be monitored to ensure that no handicapped person is discriminated against in securing a loan.

X. ACCOUNTABILITY GUIDELINES

Guidelines for accountability, including responsible authority, goals, and timetables for proposed programs should be established at state and local levels.

SPECIAL CONCERNS

Ballot: Issue SPC IV-11

Recom-mendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
Y	( )	( )	( )
Z	( )	( )	( )
AA	( )	( )	( )
BB	( )	( )	( )
CC	( )	( )	( )
DD	( )	( )	( )
EE	( )	( )	( )
FF	( )	( )	( )

Y. ARCHITECTURAL ACCESSIBILITY

Architectural Barriers Acts should be amended at Federal, state and local levels to apply to all publicly used buildings and should give private rights of action.

Z. ATTORNEY'S FEES

Attorney's fees should be provided at Federal, state and local levels for representing the handicapped.

AA. SINGLE CLEARINGHOUSES OF INFORMATION

A single agency at Federal, state and local levels should disseminate information regarding the rights of the handicapped.

BB. PRIVATE RIGHT OF ACTION

Private rights of action should be granted at Federal, state and local levels with award of attorney's fees and statutory damages.

CC. PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

Congress shall pass and the state legislatures ratify a proposed new U.S. Constitutional amendment which reads as follows:

Section 1: Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the U.S. or by any state on account of physical or mental disability.

Section 2: The Congress shall have the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

Section 3: This amendment shall take effect two years after the date of ratification.

DD. REVISION AND SUPERVISION

Continual supervision and periodic revision of laws should be required at Federal, state and local levels.

EE. MINORITY FUNDING

At the Federal, state and local levels the legislature should provide adequate funding for handicapped individuals so they are not forced to compete against each other for limited funds.

FF. INTERNAL REVENUE CODE/BLINDNESS

Internal Revenue Code should be amended to extend blindness exemption to all handicapped individuals.

SPECIAL CONCERNS

Ballot: Issue SPC IV-11

Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd

GG. TAX INCENTIVES

GG ( ) ( ) ( )

At Federal, state and local levels legislation should be enacted to include tax incentives.

HH. TAX FORMS

HH ( ) ( ) ( )

Federal income tax forms should include space for a check-off for voluntary contribution to qualified volunteer consumer groups under a Federally subsidized program. Funds will be allocated on equitable basis.

II. PURCHASE OF CARE LAW

II ( ) ( ) ( )

State legislature should pass purchase of care law for severely and multiple handicapped.

JJ. PUBLIC EDUCATION PROGRAM/ACCESSIBILITY

JJ ( ) ( ) ( )

The Federal Department of Health, Education and Welfare should implement a public education program about existing federal/state accessibility laws for building and construction field professionals, i.e., architects, design professionals, and building inspectors.

KK. COMMUNITY LEADER AWARENESS

KK ( ) ( ) ( )

At Federal, state and local levels handicapped individuals should start an education program to convey awareness of attitudinal and physical obstacles by requesting that community leaders assume the role of handicapped individuals and use various adaptive devices such as wheelchairs, blindfolds, crutches and canes for a specified period.

LL. PUBLIC LEADER EDUCATION PROGRAM

LL ( ) ( ) ( )

Specific public figures such as police, judges and attorneys, as well as the general public should be educated through an advocacy program.

MM. LAWYERS

MM ( ) ( ) ( )

Financial and informational support should be given at the Federal level to assist lawyers in implementing existing laws related to the handicapped.

NN. LEGAL SERVICES

NN ( ) ( ) ( )

Strong public interest law services such as the American Civil Liberties Union or legal services programs should be established at local and private levels.

SPECIAL CONCERNS

OO. LEGAL DEFENSE FUND

The legal defense fund model should be expanded by establishing legal nonprofit organizations that will systematically pursue major "constitutional" cases to resolution.

PP. CONFIDENTIALITY

Confidentiality requirement should be enforced.

QQ. LEGAL ADVOCATE

Federal government should establish a legal advocacy system for handicapped persons by expanding systems established under Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act of 1975 (Public Law 94-103) or by separate legislation.

RR. HANDICAPPED LOBBY

At the local level handicapped persons or their organizations should demand enforcement, call attention to non-compliance and needed legal action, and lobby for passage of required laws.

SS. CONSUMER LITIGATION

At Federal, state and local levels consumer groups should go to court to test the adequacy and legality of existing legislation that affects them.

TT. POLICY ACCESS

At Federal, state, local and private levels an independently funded advocacy program should be established and funded through which mentally and physically handicapped persons would have access to the policy-making process within legislative agencies, service delivery systems and regulatory bodies.

UU. STATE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT REGULATIONS

State Division of Human Rights should promulgate regulations to implement State Civil Rights Act.

VV. WATCHDOG GROUP

A professional watchdog advocacy group of consumers should be organized on a national and local level.

WW. MONITORING AGENCY

The Federal government should establish a consumer monitoring agency composed of predominantly handicapped persons to monitor implementation of legislation and regulations that affect handicapped individuals.

Ballot: Issue SPC IV-11

Recommendation	Priority Vote		
	1st	2nd	3rd
OO	( )	( )	( )
PP	( )	( )	( )
QQ	( )	( )	( )
RR	( )	( )	( )
SS	( )	( )	( )
TT	( )	( )	( )
UU	( )	( )	( )
VV	( )	( )	( )
WW	( )	( )	( )

SPECIAL CONCERNS

Ballot: Issue SPC IV-11

Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
XX	( )	( )	( )
YY	( )	( )	( )
ZZ	( )	( )	( )
AAA	( )	( )	( )
BBB	( )	( )	( )
CCC	( )	( )	( )
DDD	( )	( )	( )
EEE	( )	( )	( )
FFF	( )	( )	( )

XX. STATE BUILDING BOARD

State Building Commission should form Consumer Advisory Board to review and consider the issues of barrier-free design.

YY. PERIODIC CHARTER REVIEW

At Federal, state and local levels there should be periodic review of agencies to assess fulfillment of their goals as prescribed by their charters.

ZZ. CABINET LEVEL DEPARTMENT OF THE HANDICAPPED

A Federal Cabinet Level Department of the handicapped should be created.

AAA. EXTENSION TO MILITARY AND POSTAL SERVICE

Handicapped anti-discrimination laws should be extended to military and postal services.

BBB. AGENCY ROLE DEFINED BY CONGRESS

Congress should specifically define the role, task and responsibility of each agency dealing with handicapped individuals.

CCC. SANCTIONS

At Federal and state levels legislation should insure that organizations and government agencies are given effective enforcement sanctions and penalties.

DDD. APPOINT HANDICAPPED

At Federal, state and local levels handicapped individuals should be appointed to boards and commissions.

EEE. DISCRIMINATION OF HANDICAPPED TENANT

Federal and state legislation should be adopted or amended to ban discrimination by landlords against handicapped tenants.

FFF. EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

Federal and state laws should be amended to secure equal employment opportunity to all handicapped individuals and not just preferential treatment for handicapped veterans.

SPECIAL CONCERNS

Ballot: Issue SPC IV-11

Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	Priority Vote 2nd	Priority Vote 3rd
GGG	( )	( )	( )
HHH	( )	( )	( )
III	( )	( )	( )
JJJ	( )	( )	( )

GGG. DISCLOSURE

State laws requiring disclosure of rules should be enacted for public accommodations, institutions, and nursing homes that affect handicapped individuals.

HHH. RESTRICTIVE ZONING LAWS

Restrictive zoning laws should be amended to allow freedom of movement and independent living arrangements.

III. STUDIES

Programs for handicapped individuals should be studied for needs and inequities.

JJJ. WHITE CANE LAW

Federal and state legislatures shall enact and enforce the model White Cane Law to protect rights of blind individuals.

SPC IV-4 SPECIAL CONCERNS—CIVIL RIGHTS OF THE HANDICAPPED

Ballot: Issue SPC IV-4

Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
A	( )	( )	( )
B	( )	( )	( )
C	( )	( )	( )
D	( )	( )	( )

How can we enforce the right of equal employment opportunity for handicapped citizens?

A. AFFIRMATIVE ACTION AT FEDERAL STATE AND LOCAL LEVELS

Federal and State Compliance Boards should be established to police affirmative action plans. State and local laws should be amended to add mentally handicapped as protected class.

There should be sufficient funding at the Federal and state levels to enforce Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973.

The state or territorial legislature should pass legislation providing for equal employment opportunity for handicapped persons in private and public contracts and should ensure that the laws are enforced.

At federal, state, local and private levels burden of proof should be on employer under Sections 503 and 504 of the 1973 Rehabilitation Act. Section 504 of 1973 Rehabilitation Act should be strictly enforced against all employers, not just government contractors.

The Federal government should establish adequately staffed and funded single enforcement agencies in each state to investigate all complaints (Sections 501, 502, 503, 504 of the 1973 Rehabilitation Act) from handicapped individuals.

At the Federal and state levels affirmative action should apply to both government and private employers. State governments should adopt or enact into law affirmative action programs similar to those in Sections 501 (Federal Government) and 503 (Federal Government Contractors) of the 1973 Rehabilitation Act.

B. INDUCEMENTS TO EMPLOYERS

Federal and state tax relief and other aid to restructure plants or operations should be available to employers who hire handicapped persons at the earliest possible date.

C. PENALTIES TO PROTECT HANDICAPPED EMPLOYEES

Laws should be enacted at Federal, state and local levels to penalize employers if handicapped employees are dismissed or have duties changed, without consent of employee.

D. TESTING PROCEDURES

Equitable employment testing procedures must be established at Federal, state, and local levels.

SPECIAL CONCERNS

Ballot: Issue SPC IV-4			
Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	 2nd	 3rd
E	( )	( )	( )
F	( )	( )	( )
G	( )	( )	( )
H	( )	( )	( )
I	( )	( )	( )
J	( )	( )	( )
K	( )	( )	( )
L	( )	( )	( )

E. COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

Laws should be enacted at the Federal level to allow collective bargaining and free access to work locations to distribute literature to disabled employees in sheltered workshops.

F. EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION

Equal Employment Opportunity laws should be expanded at Federal, state, local and private levels to include discrimination due to handicap when handicap is not job related.

G. EDUCATION OF EMPLOYERS

Employers should be re-educated at Federal, state and local levels, regarding rights of handicapped individuals.

H. MORE HELP TO JOB SEEKERS

Federal, state and local employment services (with advocacy facilities) should be readily available to handicapped job seekers.

I. EQUAL EMPLOYMENT LOBBYING

Organizations of the handicapped or interested rehabilitation groups must propose laws providing equal employment of the handicapped to the Congress. A coalition of disabled persons should be organized to lobby and support enforcement procedures at the Federal and state levels.

J. CIVIL SERVICE TESTS

The Federal and State Civil Service Commissions should be called upon to devise Civil Service tests which do not discriminate against handicapped persons, and to allow special time extensions and waivers to be instituted for handicapped persons where time constraints interfere with the evaluation of a person's true ability and skills.

K. INCENTIVES

Affirmative action provisions should have built-in incentives for hiring the handicapped at the state and Federal levels.

L. COMPENSATION

The Federal Fair Labor Standards Act should guarantee that sheltered workshop trainees be paid compensations equal to that paid persons doing similar work in the community.

Ballot: Issue SPC IV-4

Recom-mendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
M	( )	( )	( )
N	( )	( )	( )
O	( )	( )	( )
P	( )	( )	( )
Q	( )	( )	( )
R	( )	( )	( )
S	( )	( )	( )
T	( )	( )	( )
U	( )	( )	( )

M. SHELTERED WORKSHOPS TRAINEES

Congress should enact legislation declaring that persons working in sheltered workshops should be labeled "trainees" only so long as they remain in training, and that upon the successful completion of such training these persons should be classified as qualified workers.

N. SECOND INJURY FUNDS

State should develop more equitable Second Injury Funds with coverage to begin on the first day of employment.

O. PUBLIC AWARENESS

The State Human Rights Commission should be publicized at the state and local levels.

P. CIVIL SERVICE REGULATIONS

Civil Service Regulations should be amended on excepted appointments to allow for Civil Service status and equal benefits, including career conditional appointments.

Q. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The state or territory should provide technical assistance and scholarship aid, especially for the gifted handicapped.

R. WELFARE SYSTEM

A welfare system for the handicapped should be established at the state or territorial level.

S. STATE EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION

The Jurisdiction of State Equal Employment Opportunity Commissions should be extended to handicapped individuals.

T. PERSONNEL INSTRUCTION

At the Federal, state and local government levels and in the private sector, workers with handicapped individuals should become familiar with the revised Civil Rights Acts and should provide follow-up services after placements.

U. FUNDING

State legislatures should give adequate appropriations to the State Fair Employment Practices Commissions to handle the new backlog of cases concerning equal employment opportunity for handicapped persons.

SPECIAL CONCERNS

Ballot: Issue SPC IV-4

Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
V	( )	( )	( )
W	( )	( )	( )
X	( )	( )	( )
Y	( )	( )	( )
Z	( )	( )	( )
AA	( )	( )	( )
BB	( )	( )	( )
CC	( )	( )	( )
DD	( )	( )	( )

V. VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION HELP

State Vocational Rehabilitation agencies should increase activities to help handicapped individuals develop skills in getting and keeping jobs.

W. RIGHTS HANDBOOK

The Equal Employment rights of handicapped individuals should be simply stated, published, disseminated and enforced by the Federal Department of Labor by such methods as fines and termination of government contracts.

X. STUDIES

Programs should be conducted at Federal/state levels to study status, quality and suitability of services for handicapped.

Y. IDENTIFICATION

A Census Division program should be organized to identify handicapped individuals.

Z. PRIORITIES

First priority should be given to disabled citizens with mental competency of non-handicapped.

AA. SIGNING SKILLS INCENTIVES

Adequate salary incentives must be established to promote training of non-deaf employees in signing skills to integrate the deaf into regular employment.

BB. ELIMINATE WORK DISINCENTIVES

A system for equity of Supplementary Security Income/Social Security Disability Insurance benefit payments for all disabilities must be established and Supplementary Security Income/Social Security Disability Insurance regulations must be revised to eliminate work disincentives.

CC. SIMPLIFY JOB APPLICATION FORMS

Information concerning mental and neurological impairment data and other prejudicial information should not be required on job applications.

DD. CENTRAL JOB PLACEMENT AGENCY

A central job placement agency should be established at state, local and private levels.

SPECIAL CONCERNS

Ballot: Issue SPC IV-4

Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd

EE. HIRE CONSUMERS AS INVESTIGATORS

EE ( ) ( ) ( )

Consumers should be hired as investigators at state, local and private levels.

FF. MONITORING

FF ( ) ( ) ( )

Programs should be monitored at state, local and private levels by trained personnel.

GG. LIST OF SPECIFIC JOBS

GG ( ) ( ) ( )

A job listing for consumers in the public and private sectors should be submitted to employment agencies at state, local and private levels.

HH. PUBLIC EDUCATION

HH ( ) ( ) ( )

The public should be educated about handicapped persons through primary school at the state, local and private levels.

II. INFORMATION

II ( ) ( ) ( )

At the Federal and state levels information should be disseminated concerning insurance coverage, tax benefits, medical benefits and the potential abilities of the disabled (i.e., a media blitz).

JJ. DEFINITION

JJ ( ) ( ) ( )

At state and local levels a universal definition of "handicapped" should be adopted.

KK. COORDINATE IMPLEMENTATION OF SECTION 504

KK ( ) ( ) ( )

Full and effective implementation of Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act should be accomplished through an interdepartmental coordinating body of federal agencies (including but not limited to the Departments of Housing and Urban Development, Transportation, Health, Education and Welfare, Labor and Justice). The President should appoint, or Congress designate a lead agency for this body.

The charge to the coordinating body will be to assure that accountability is clearly defined and uniformly and equitably enforced. Additionally, the coordinating body should study and suggest methods for spreading the costs for accommodating severely disabled persons.

Ballot: Issue SPC IV-8

Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd

SPC IV-8 SPECIAL CONCERNS–CIVIL RIGHTS OF THE HANDICAPPED

What can be done to insure that handicapped people can exercise their right to vote?

A. ACCESSIBLE POLLS, BOOTHS, AND BALLOTS

A ( ) ( ) ( )

Horizontal configuration voting machines with levers accessible to wheelchair voters should be provided as should braille or other identifying number labels so that handicapped persons can vote without assistance. An appropriate state agency should require that all political caucuses, registration places, polling facilities and voter information materials are accessible to any person with a handicapping condition.

At federal, state and local levels election supervisors and polling place workers should be informed and willing to provide minimum help to enable disabled persons to vote at the poll. A state law should be enacted providing braille on at least one voting machine per district; and an assistant to enter polling booth with visually impaired, if person cannot negotiate machine. Officials should allow a family member to enter the booth with the handicapped individual to assist.

Handicapped persons should be allowed to state their need for assistance and to receive assistance without a letter or other justifying document from physican or agency personnel. If a blind person or other handicapped individual needs assistance, he/she should be allowed to select any one of his/her choice to assist in voting booth with no record being kept.

Federal laws should be passed to require states to tailor absentee ballot to a person's handicap. A brailled ballot shall accompany each regular absentee print ballot for use by visually-impaired voters. Voting regulations for persons with mental disabilities should simply and succinctly be explained. Federal, state and local laws should allow the educable mentally retarded to vote.

Federal, state and local governments should permit otherwise qualified consumers with guardians to vote. Local election commissioner should appoint handicapped individuals to monitor polling place accessibility.

B. FEDERAL AND STATE VOTING RIGHTS ACTS AND FEDERAL CIVIL RIGHTS ACT

B ( ) ( ) ( )

The 1965 Voting Rights Act and state laws should be amended to assure architectural accessibility of polls, the adoption of non-burdensome absentee balloting procedures, and the requirement that election boards make registrars available to the handicapped. The Federal government should amend the 1964 Civil Rights Act to include handicapped individuals. State and territorial legislatures should enact laws assuring the right of handicapped persons to vote, taking into consideration the effect of the handicapping condition on the ability to exercise that right.

C. VOTE AT HOME

C ( ) ( ) ( )

Federal, state, and local governments should allow absentee voting, or a polling official to go to the residence of a handicapped individual.

SPECIAL CONCERNS

Ballot: Issue SPC IV-8

Recommendation	Priority Vote		
	1st	2nd	3rd
D	( )	( )	( )
E	( )	( )	( )
F	( )	( )	( )
G	( )	( )	( )
H	( )	( )	( )
I	( )	( )	( )
J	( )	( )	( )
K	( )	( )	( )

D. PUBLICIZE ACCESSIBILITY VIA MEDIA ACTIONS/SERVICES

Local media campaigns which are captioned or interpreted should be conducted to inform the handicapped of their right to vote and of accessible polls.

E. TRANSPORTATION TO POLLS

Federal, state and local groups should provide transportation to polls.

F. CIVIC GROUPS HELP VOTE

At the local level civic groups (such as the League of Women Voters, JAYCEES, Kiwanis, etc.) and handicapped transportation systems should provide transportation for registration and voting.

G. GOVERNOR'S COMMITTEE FOR EMPLOYMENT COORDINATION

The Director or other appropriate official of the Governor's Committee for Employment of the handicapped should coordinate activities to arouse the interest of handicapped persons in voting.

H. AID AT TOWN MEETINGS

There should be deaf interpreters at town meetings and brailled ballots at polls.

I. REGISTRATION BY MAIL

Registration by mail should be legal in all states.

J. NATIONAL ELECTION COMMITTEE/VAN

There should be a national election committee (federal, state, and local) and an accessible travelling van to go to the homes of shut-in disabled (i.e., nursing homes and hospitals, etc.) to assist in registration of handicapped voters.

K. PREFERENTIAL VOTES

Handicapped persons should have preferential votes at federal, state, and local levels.

SPC IV-3 SPECIAL CONCERNS–CIVIL RIGHTS OF THE HANDICAPPED

How can we enforce the right to an equal education opportunity for handicapped citizens?

Ballot: Issue SPC IV-3

Recom-mendation	Priority Vote		
	1st	2nd	3rd
A	( )	( )	( )
B	( )	( )	( )
C	( )	( )	( )
D	( )	( )	( )
E	( )	( )	( )
F	( )	( )	( )

A. MAINSTREAMING IN PUBLIC EDUCATION

Mainstreaming of handicapped individuals in regular public education systems should be required at state and local levels.

It should be demonstrated at state and local levels that mainstreaming reduces the need for specific segregated programs and allows exposure to needs of handicapped persons. Special help for integration into regular environment should be provided, as needed, at the state level.

B. ENFORCEMENT AT FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL LEVELS

Strong enforcement of Public Law 94-142, the Education of All Handicapped Children Act of 1975, should be mandated. A program to accelerate hearings and appeals proceedings where equal education opportunity laws are not enforced should be established at Federal, state and local levels. Funds should be withheld for non-compliance in education of handicapped individuals.

C. ACCESSIBLE PUBLIC EDUCATION FACILITIES

At Federal, state, local and private levels, public facilities, including public schools and colleges (administrative, classrooms and dormitory buildings) should be accessibly constructed and located.

D. COUNSELLING FOR PARENTS

Counselling should be provided for parents at the state level so they can help form and monitor programs for children.

E. PUBLIC EDUCATION CAMPAIGNS

Public education campaigns should be established at the federal level to inform handicapped individuals about their civil rights and the anti-discrimination laws. The equal education rights of handicapped individuals shall be simply stated, published and disseminated, with the following procedure in case of violation: notification of violator and initiation of suit by handicapped person.

F. LEGISLATURE FUNDING FOR HANDICAPPED EDUCATION

State legislature should appropriate funds for handicapped education equal to, or greater than, general public education. There should be adequate state and local funding to promote equal educational opportunity.

SPECIAL CONCERNS

Ballot: Issue SPC IV-3

Recom-mendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
G	( )	( )	( )
H	( )	( )	( )
I	( )	( )	( )
J	( )	( )	( )
K	( )	( )	( )
L	( )	( )	( )
M	( )	( )	( )
N	( )	( )	( )
O	( )	( )	( )

G. OFFICE OF THE HANDICAPPED

At Federal, state, local and private levels an office of the handicapped should be established to enforce existing laws.

H. LAW PROHIBITING QUESTIONS ABOUT MENTAL HEALTH

At Federal, state, local and private levels the Federal law prohibiting questions about mental health on state agency forms should be enforced.

I. STATE GUIDELINES ON CONTENT OF RIGHT

State guidelines on right to education should be written for State agencies.

J. CONSUMER AND PARENT ADVISORY COUNCILS

At Federal, state, and local levels, consumer and parent advisory councils should be established to oversee compliance by educational agencies.

K. MONITOR LOCAL EDUCATION

At state level, parent advocate, and consumer organizations should monitor local education programs by assuring local schools are in compliance with Public Law 94-142, the Education of All Handicapped Children Act of 1975.

L. MEMBERSHIP ON BOARDS OF EDUCATION

State law should mandate that disabled persons be appointed to Boards of Education.

M. CHANGE GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS

Government regulations at Federal, state and local levels should be amended to ensure equal educational opportunity for disabled persons.

N. ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES

Local school districts must be responsible for establishing appropriate assessment procedures/systems to address the needs of all persons.

O. PUBLIC SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENTS

State and local public education agencies should produce public service announcements about rights of disabled children and their parents.

SPECIAL CONCERNS

Ballot: Issue SPC IV-3

Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
P	( )	( )	( )
Q	( )	( )	( )
R	( )	( )	( )
S	( )	( )	( )
T	( )	( )	( )
U	( )	( )	( )
V	( )	( )	( )
W	( )	( )	( )

P. EDUCATE AND VOCATIONALLY TRAIN HANDICAPPED

Consumer advocacy groups and Parent Teacher Associations should publicize the need to academically educate and vocationally train handicapped individuals.

Q. EMOTIONAL ILLNESS EDUCATION

At Federal, state, local and private levels, the public should be educated about emotional illness, recovery from it, and ability to do productive work thereafter.

R. FEDERAL BUREAU OF EDUCATION FOR THE HANDICAPPED

The Federal Bureau of Education for the Handicapped shall provide national support to groups or individuals enforcing equal education opportunity for the handicapped.

S. UNIFORM DEFINITION OF "HANDICAPPED"

Uniform state laws should define "handicapped" (preferably by using Federal definition), guaranteeing specific levels of education to handicapped and defining "education" to allow handicapped in all age groups to benefit from minimum education guarantee.

T. DUE PROCESS TRAINING

School personnel should be instructed by appropriate state and local agencies in due process requirements relating to handicapped children.

U. PUBLIC LEGAL ASSISTANCE

Appropriate state and local agencies must provide legal advice and assistance regarding equal educational opportunity to disabled adults and parents of disabled children.

V. COORDINATION

A master plan for full service to state's handicapped population should be developed at the state level, through a statewide participatory process.

W. LINKAGES AMONG STATE EDUCATION AUTHORITY AND LOCAL EDUCATION AUTHORITY

At Federal and state levels linkages between universities, institutions of higher learning and other government agencies should be improved.

SPECIAL CONCERNS

	Ballot: Issue SPC IV-3			
	Recom-mendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
X. INSTRUCTORS FOR THE HOME-BOUND More instructors for the home-bound should be available.	X	( )	( )	( )
Y. SPECIAL EDUCATION At Federal, state and local levels public schools should have qualified teachers for the blind and deaf, and special schools for the mentally handicapped should be distributed throughout a state.	Y	( )	( )	( )
Z. U.S. CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT The United States Constitution should be amended to guarantee full equality of educational opportunity for all citizens.	Z	( )	( )	( )
AA. REPORT TO DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION All local government executives should make a confidential report to the Department of Education about any child within their jurisdiction who is not being provided with educational opportunity required by law.	AA	( )	( )	( )
BB. REPORT HANDICAPS State legislature should pass a law requiring attending physicians to submit a confidential report to the State Department of Education about any child who, at birth, shows clinical evidence of mental or physical handicap.	BB	( )	( )	( )
CC. MONITORING, EVALUATION AND DATA PROCESSING SYSTEMS Monitoring, evaluation and data processing systems should be established at Federal and state levels.	CC	( )	( )	( )
DD. COMPLIANCE ENFORCEMENT PENALTY Federal monies should be withheld from school districts not complying with Federal and state regulations.	DD	( )	( )	( )
EE. DEVELOPMENTAL ASSESSMENTS States should provide adequate funds to ensure developmental assessments of all pre-school children.	EE	( )	( )	( )
FF. SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHERS Federal funding should be provided as a salary incentive to increase the skills of special education teachers.	FF	( )	( )	( )

SPECIAL CONCERNS

Ballot: Issue SPC IV-3

Recom-mendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
GG	( )	( )	( )
HH	( )	( )	( )
II	( )	( )	( )
JJ	( )	( )	( )
KK	( )	( )	( )

GG. PRESSURE FUNDING

At Federal, state and local levels more pressure should be brought on the legislatures to fund special programs and to force school districts to make facilities accessible.

HH. COURSE SELECTION

At Federal, state and local levels educational systems should be funded by state vocational rehabilitation funds to allow handicapped persons to select courses which may or may not be in line with specific vocational goals.

II. STATUTORY OR JUDICIAL RECOGNITION OF RIGHT

Equal educational opportunity right of handicapped individuals should be acknowledged at the state level by statutory or judicial recognition.

JJ. EXTEND EQUAL EDUCATION OPPORTUNITY

At Federal, state and local levels equal education opportunity should be extended to include handicapped adults, 21 or older.

KK. TEACHER SENSITIVITY AND MATERIALS

At Federal, state and local level, potential teachers should be sensitized to the needs of children, and materials should be revamped to picture handicapped persons as independent individuals.

Ballot: Issue SPC IV-6			
Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	Priority Vote 2nd	Priority Vote 3rd
A	( )	( )	( )
B	( )	( )	( )
C	( )	( )	( )
D	( )	( )	( )
E	( )	( )	( )

SPC IV-6 SPECIAL CONCERNS–CIVIL RIGHTS OF THE HANDICAPPED

How can we implement the right to equal access to buildings and transportation systems for handicapped persons at the federal, state and local levels?

A. FEDERAL/STATE ARCHITECTURAL AND TRANSPORTATION BARRIERS COMPLIANCE BOARDS

Federal, state and local Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Boards should be established and/or funded with adequate enforcement mechanisms. The State Attorney General and local district attorneys shall enforce accessibility laws. Federal, state and local laws must be enacted, stating that buildings, not found complying with existing and future accessibility laws, would be ineligible to receive future funding until facility was found accessible (usable and functionable).

B. ACCESS/CIVIL RIGHT

Federal, state and local accessibility statutes shall be enforced as civil rights statutes (i.e., accessiblity is civil right) with private right to sue. The Rehabilitation Act of 1973 should be clarified as amended, including its regulations to assure architectural and transportation accessibility as a civil right relating to publicly-used buildings, vehicles and transportation systems and services. The 1964 Civil Rights Act should be amended to make architectural and transportation (i.e., environmental) accessiblity a civil right for all publicly-used buildings and transportation vehicle systems and services.

The Civil Rights Act of 1964 must be amended to recognize and include the disabled as a minority group by adding the word "handicapped." The federal government should be required under the equal protection clause of the Constitution to demand that all architectural barriers be eliminated.

C. AMEND ARCHITECTURAL BARRIERS ACTS

Federal, state and local Architectural Barriers Act should be amended and enforced by appropriate personnel, including building inspectors, to include all publicly-used (even though privately owned) buildings.

D. ACCESSIBLE PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

At Federal, state and local levels mandate that all public transportation (urban, rural and interstate) shall be accessible to handicapped persons.

E. PUBLIC BUILDINGS BE ACCESSIBLE

State laws shall be amended to require all public buildings to be accessible to handicapped individuals within 5 years, and to require that each state agency submit a compliance plan to meet 5-year limit.

Ballot: Issue SPC IV-6

Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
F	( )	( )	( )
G	( )	( )	( )
H	( )	( )	( )
I	( )	( )	( )
J	( )	( )	( )
K	( )	( )	( )
L	( )	( )	( )

F. ACCESSIBILITY FINANCIAL INCENTIVE

At the Federal, state and local levels tax incentives should be given to the construction industry, business and private home owners to stimulate accessibility, design and standard development.

G. TAX RELIEF/CARS

At the Federal, state and local levels tax relief should be allowed for handicapped persons who use personal vehicles.

H. FUNDING/INFORMATION

Federal aid and information should be given to state and local governments to make them incorporate Federal law and standards into their laws. Uniform architectural barriers standards should be developed, enacted and implemented at the Federal, state, local and private levels.

I. PUBLICITY ABOUT ACCESSIBLE PUBLIC BUILDINGS

Publicity programs should be conducted by Federal, state and local governments to promote public support for accessible public buildings for handicapped persons, including veterans. Handicapped persons should encourage publicity of discriminatory practices at the Federal, state and local levels.

J. PROPOSED SECTION 504 REGULATIONS/ACCESSIBILITY

Proposed Section 504 Regulations, under 1973 Rehabilitation Act, should promote a superior access standard and accessible environment for rehabilitation services agencies, and not be limited merely to program accessibility. The Federal government should mandate states to develop procedures and regulations for accessibility compliance under Section 504 of the 1973 Rehabilitation Act, and the Education for All Handicapped Children Act of 1975.

K. BRAILLE DIRECTORIES/MAPS

At Federal and state levels braille and raised print directories, information pamphlets, and maps must be placed at all entrances and on every floor of publicly-used buildings.

L. PARKING

Local building code and/or zoning laws must required fixed number of handicapped parking places for each publicly accessed building and the laws must be adequately described with the International Symbol of Access and properly enforced.

Ballot: Issue SPC IV-6

Recom-mendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd

M. FORBID SPENDING FOR NON-ACCESSIBLE ACCOMMODATION AND TRANSPORTATION

M ( ) ( ) ( )

At Federal, state and local levels, laws should be enacted to forbid spending public monies for inaccessible public accommodation/transportation.

N. AMEND 1964 URBAN MASS TRANSPORTATION ACT

N ( ) ( ) ( )

Congress should amend the 1964 Urban Mass Transportation Act to establish a specific funding requirement that fund requests contain compliance plans showing how expenditures would benefit handicapped groups.

O. BARRIER REMOVAL

O ( ) ( ) ( )

At Federal and state levels any barrier removal program must not create barriers for other disabilities.

P. EVALUATION PLANS

P ( ) ( ) ( )

At Federal and state levels effective evacuation plans which include provisions for mobility impaired individuals must be formulated for all buildings owned by or serving the public.

Q. EXITS

Q ( ) ( ) ( )

At Federal and state levels all exists must be wheelchair accessible.

R. ACCESS FOR DOGS TO FOOD SERVICE AREAS/HOSPITALS

R ( ) ( ) ( )

Seeing-eye dog laws should be amended to allow more accessibility to food service areas and hospitals.

S. AVAILABLE WHEELCHAIRS

S ( ) ( ) ( )

At Federal, state and local levels all public buildings should have wheelchairs available for use by disabled persons.

T. RAMPS IN BANKS

T ( ) ( ) ( )

Ramps should be installed at banks and local financial institutions.

U. DRIVE-INS

U ( ) ( ) ( )

Facilities such as drive-in restaurants, variety stores, quick stops and magazine stands should have more drive-in windows.

SPECIAL CONCERNS

V. COMPLIMENTS

Local government agencies moving toward accessibility should be complimented.

W. BUS DESIGN

The Federal government should approve an accessible bus design.

X. TRAINS AND DEPOTS

All passenger trains and depots should be accessible with highloading platforms.

Y. PENALIZE NON-ACCESSIBLE TRANSPORTATION

State legislature must enact legislation directing local communities to secure accessible buses under penalty of having funding withheld for non-compliance.

Z. FEDERAL INTERSTATE COMMERCE LAWS

The Federal Interstate Commerce Laws should be enforced to encourage state and local laws to make transportation accessible to all.

AA. FUND RURAL TRANSPORTATION

Federal and state governments should adequately fund transportation systems adapted to the needs of handicapped individuals in urban and rural areas.

BB. LEGISLATION REQUIRING ACCESSIBILITY FOR ALL DISABILITY GROUPS

Legislation should be passed at the Federal, state and local levels to require that Building Codes have accessibility features for the blind, such as (I) rough and distinctly colored pavement texture where curbs have been removed and for border lines between streets and driveways of filling stations, garages, bus stations, etc.; (2) warning of steps by rough and distinctly colored texture pavement and floor coverings; (3) raise low-handing awnings and signs; (4) embossed signs and numbers inside and outside buildings.

CC. REVENUE SHARING LOBBY

At Federal, state and local levels, consumers should lobby for Federal revenue sharing funds including revenue for barrier free design.

DD. CONSUMER ENFORCEMENT

Consumer advocate agencies should assist in the enforcement of accessibility laws at Federal, state and local levels.

Ballot: Issue SPC IV-6

Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
V	( )	( )	( )
W	( )	( )	( )
X	( )	( )	( )
Y	( )	( )	( )
Z	( )	( )	( )
AA	( )	( )	( )
BB	( )	( )	( )
CC	( )	( )	( )
DD	( )	( )	( )

SPECIAL CONCERNS

Ballot: Issue SPC IV-6

Recom-mendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
EE	( )	( )	( )
FF	( )	( )	( )
GG	( )	( )	( )
HH	( )	( )	( )
II	( )	( )	( )
JJ	( )	( )	( )
KK	( )	( )	( )
LL	( )	( )	( )

EE. TEST CASES

Test cases should be brought on a selective basis with the basis being merit, publicity value, and probability of success.

FF. VOLUNTARY COMPLIANCE CAMPAIGN

Architects and builders should be educated at the Federal level about the advantages of voluntary compliance.

GG. CONDITIONS FOR FEDERAL GRANTS

Total accessibility requirements should be included as conditions for Federal highways and mass transportation system grants.

HH. LICENSURE STUDY

A feasibility study should be conducted to determine the possibility of requiring that businesses and public buildings be barrier-free in order to obtain a license.

II. RURAL TRANSPORTATION

Federal mass transportation funds must be diverted to rural areas committed to assisting handicapped groups (e.g., reservation Indians).

JJ. INSURANCE

Each state, through its chapter of the National Safety Council, should research the accident records for disabled drivers and develop equitable automobile insurance rates for these drivers.

KK. INVESTIGATION

A Federal commission should be established to investigate the Urban Mass Transportation Administration and its relationship with General Motors to determine if their relationship has influenced the delay in the development of an accessible mass transit bus.

LL. DRIVERS LICENSING

State Departments of Motor Vehicles should select handicapped representatives to evaluate and remove discriminatory regulations for issuing drivers licenses.

Ballot: Issue SPC IV-6

Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
MM	( )	( )	( )
NN	( )	( )	( )
OO	( )	( )	( )
PP	( )	( )	( )
QQ	( )	( )	( )
RR	( )	( )	( )

MM. AIRLINE TRANSPORTATION

The Federal Aviation Administration should direct that all air transportation systems adhere to the following:

- Attendants should no longer be required to accompany mobility-impaired individuals during travel.
- All airlines must carry all disabled persons regardless of disability or type of equipment used.
- All equipment used by the disabled must be transported with the individual.
- Disabled individuals are not to be the last priority in evacuation plans.

NN. A-95 REVIEW

At state and local levels handicapped individuals should be involved in the A-95 review process (Revenue Sharing).

OO. AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARD INSTITUTE UPDATE

At the Federal, state and local levels the American National Standard Institute (ANSI) and other Architectural Barriers Standards must be reviewed and updated once every 5 years, with the state standards being as strict as the national standards.

PP. SPECIAL TRANSPORTATION

At Federal, state and local levels provide free transportation to handicapped on special buses with ramps which are identified in a distinctive way to facilitate service for handicapped.

QQ. CHAUFFEURS

At Federal, state and local levels awareness should be created among chauffeurs regarding needs of handicapped.

RR. AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

States should develop affirmative action policies to promote architectural accessibility.

SPC IV-7 SPECIAL CONCERNS—CIVIL RIGHTS OF THE HANDICAPPED

What should the right to treatment in the least restricted environment encompass, and how can it best be enforced?

Ballot: Issue SPC IV-7

Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
A	( )	( )	( )
B	( )	( )	( )
C	( )	( )	( )
D	( )	( )	( )
E	( )	( )	( )
F	( )	( )	( )

A. TRAINING

Federal and state governments should provide more non-residential treatment and training facilities, as well as in-service training for activity directors.

B. TREATMENT ALTERNATIVES

Treatment alternatives that are readily accessible to the handicapped should be provided within the community.

C. OPTIONS TO CIVIL COMMITMENT

When civil commitment of a mentally handicapped person is considered (at the Federal, state or local levels), there should be manditorily available options ranging from tax-supported care in the home to institutionalization, including community mental health centers, boarding homes, and nursing homes.

D. CENTRAL MONITORING SYSTEM

A central Federal and state level monitoring system should be established to track:

- The availability and location of slots in foster, boarding and nursing care facilities.
- Programs/available service in each facility.
- The distribution of programs and whether they meet state-wide needs.

E. REVIEW/ANALYSIS OF DISCHARGE PROCEDURES

An independent enforcement agency at Federal, state and local levels should provide for in-depth review and critical analysis of current programs, present and proposed discharge procedures and criteria used by institutions.

F. NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR HANDICAPPING CONDITIONS

A national state, local clearing-house should be created such as the National Institute for Handicapping Conditions which would refer individuals to the best treatment resource for his/her specific problem within the surrounding area, and the individual should be allowed to get the best available services.

SPECIAL CONCERNS

	Ballot: Issue SPC IV-7			
	Recom-mendation	Priority Vote		
		1st	2nd	3rd
G. NEEDS ASSESSMENT AND SERVICES PLAN A needs assessment and comprehensive plan for services should be conducted at Federal, state and local levels.	G	( )	( )	( )
H. ORIENTATION AND MEDICAL SERVICES PROGRAM A coordinated program of orientation and medical services for handicapped individuals should be established at Federal, state and local levels.	H	( )	( )	( )
I. LAW MANDATING MEETING MORE THAN PHYSICAL NEEDS Federal and state laws should be passed that require care programming to meet more than physical needs.	I	( )	( )	( )
J. REGULATIONS FOR ACTIVITY PROGRAMMING Regulations which spell out specifics for activity programming should be provided at federal and state levels.	J	( )	( )	( )
K. BOARDING HOMES Federal and state governments should award more funds for building boarding homes.	K	( )	( )	( )
L. ADMINISTRATOR AWARENESS Administrators, at the Federal, state, local and private levels, should be required to live in an institution for a week as a consumer.	L	( )	( )	( )
M. TRAINING SCHOOLS At Federal, state, local and private levels, government should build more training schools instead of institutions.	M	( )	( )	( )
N. FREE TREATMENT Laws should be enacted that guarantee treatment for handicapped persons in public or private institutions or in out-patient facilities.	N	( )	( )	( )
O. MEDICARE/MEDICAID Federal and state legislation should be enacted to require all doctors and hospitals to accept Medicare and Medicaid individuals for treatment.	O	( )	( )	( )

SPECIAL CONCERNS

Ballot: Issue SPC IV-7

	Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
P. INSURANCE State departments of insurance should research national statistics and records to develop guidelines for health and life insurance rates which do not discriminate against the disabled.	P	( )	( )	( )
Q. ZONING REGULATIONS At local level, discriminatory zoning regulations preventing neighborhood location of treatment facilities should be prohibited.	Q	( )	( )	( )
R. DUE PROCESS At the state level, due process hearings should be mandated prior to institutionalization and should require finding a non-institutional appropriate placement or appropriate supportive service for the individual.	R	( )	( )	( )
S. VOTING The state government should undertake a Federal voter registration drive in each of the state's facilities.	S	( )	( )	( )
T. LESS ADMINISTRATION At the Federal, state, local and private government levels, there should be less red tape, restrictions and paper work.	T	( )	( )	( )
U. CONSUMER INPUT At Federal, state, local and private levels, consumer advocacy groups should have more input in establishing programs and requirements for projects.	U	( )	( )	( )
V. PATIENT HELP Mechanisms should be established in state mental institutions to permit persons within them to request certain types of help.	V	( )	( )	( )
W. HOMEBOUND PERSONS Sufficient financial and programmatic support shall be given to homebound persons.	W	( )	( )	( )
X. DUE PROCESS/CHILDREN No minor child shall be removed from his/her home without full due process, including prior notice and independent legal representation.	X	( )	( )	( )

SPECIAL CONCERNS

Ballot: Issue SPC IV-7

Recommendation	Priority Vote		
	1st	2nd	3rd
Y	( )	( )	( )
Z	( )	( )	( )
AA	( )	( )	( )
BB	( )	( )	( )
CC	( )	( )	( )

Y. SECTION 504 ENFORCEMENT

The regulations for Section 504 of the 1973 Rehabilitation Act should apply to all individual health care professionals.

Z. OPEN RECORDS

All records should be open and available to parents of minor children, patients, former patients and/or persons of their choosing. It shall be presumed that a person is competent to know what affects him/her, unless proven otherwise.

AA. THE RIGHT TO DIE

No person, regardless of age, shall be denied life-saving treatment or rehabilitation because of his/her handicap without due process including, but not limited to, a full disclosure of diagnosis and prognosis to parents or patient. Signed statements by physician and parents, guardians or patient must be required in order to withhold care as well as for treatments which involve risks.

BB. DUE PROCESS AND FINANCIAL INCENTIVES

Due process safeguards and financial incentives shall be applicable to deviations from normal setting.

CC. ROLE OF U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Legislation should be enacted to authorize the U.S. Department of Justice to participate in litigation to enforce the rights of disabled people to least restrictive living arrangements, appropriate services and freedom from harm.

SPC IV-2 SPECIAL CONCERNS–CIVIL RIGHTS OF THE HANDICAPPED

What role can handicapped people play in legal advocacy?

A. DISABLED/SERVICE PROVIDERS LOBBY

Disabled persons, their relatives, and service providers, should organize lobby groups at the state and Federal levels to encourage Congress and state legislatures to enact beneficial legislation and to foster more communication and mutual support among local groups.

B. CONSUMER ADVOCACY COMMITTEE

Federal and state government agencies (like Federal and/or State advocate's office) should fund and create a consumer advocacy committee or council on the handicapped (consisting of consumers, service providers and legislators) concerned with the rights of the disabled to advise and help set priorities and strategies on enforcement of civil rights laws and other laws and programs for the handicapped.

C. RIGHTS BOOKLET AND DISSEMINATION

The Office of Handicapped Individuals of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare or other appropriate agencies should compile and disseminate a booklet which enumerates the legal rights and available assistance to handicapped individuals; and other public and private handicapped-related agencies should be responsible for disseminating this booklet to handicapped individuals and agencies working with them.

D. FUNDING FOR ADVOCACY/LEGAL PROGRAMS

Advocacy programs should be funded by state and Federal governments to serve as both an information and legal resource. Handicapped individuals should seek Federal funding to establish legal centers and services and to underwrite legal fees of economically needy handicapped individuals. Or existing handicapped groups, through attorneys, could collectively sue and pay for legal costs themselves.

E. PUBLIC LEGAL ASSISTANCE

Governors shall ensure that handicapped individuals are on Advocacy Committees required under the Federal Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act of 1975 and that the committees are adequately funded. The State Developmental Disabilities Council should provide legal services of attorneys to assist handicapped individuals in asserting their rights.

Ballot: Issue SPC IV-2

Recom-mendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
A	( )	( )	( )
B	( )	( )	( )
C	( )	( )	( )
D	( )	( )	( )
E	( )	( )	( )

Ballot: Issue SPC IV-2

Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd

F. LAWYERS AND EDUCATION

F ( ) ( ) ( )

At Federal, state and local levels, handicapped persons should seek help from attorneys to set up mandatory training and education programs about rights of handicapped individuals in law schools, allied higher education programs and public schools, and should establish grievance procedures for complaints against non-responsive lawyers.

G. WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE DELEGATION COMMITTEE

G ( ) ( ) ( )

A committee composed of representatives of each delegation to the White House Conference should be selected to contact Congresspersons to advise them of desired action.

H. LEGISLATIVE ADVOCACY OFFICE

H ( ) ( ) ( )

A coordinating office in the state legislature should be established to seek information from organizations of consumers, parents and professionals concerning the quality of life of handicapped persons.

I. STATE-SPONSORED ADVOCACY TRAINING PROGRAM

I ( ) ( ) ( )

State governments should establish a program to train handicapped individuals as para-professionals, legal advocates or ombudsmen to assist other handicapped individuals to know and receive their rights through community legal services.

J. REMOVE BARRIERS TO POLITICAL PROCESSES

J ( ) ( ) ( )

At state level, architectural barriers should be removed, interpreters should be provided and braille should be preprinted for public meetings.

K. ADVOCACY IN INSTITUTIONS

K ( ) ( ) ( )

An advocate who knows the rights and how to enforce these rights of institutionalized persons should be placed in each institutional setting but should not be under the institution's supervision.

L. STATE LEGAL ADVOCACY COMMITTEES

L ( ) ( ) ( )

Governors should immediately appoint Human and Civil Rights Advocacy Committees to represent state areas and departments providing implementation services to the handicapped. These committees must be staffed and financed (with discretionary funds for immediacy) to enable them to react as needed. These committees should have the power and influence to:

1) Investigate;
2) Initiate immediate court action (such as cease and desist orders, writs of mandamus, or injunctions);
3) Introduce legislation and provide information for lobbying efforts (e.g. all aspects of Equal Employment Opportunity (EEOC).

Ballot: Issue SPC IV-5

Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
A	( )	( )	( )
B	( )	( )	( )
C	( )	( )	( )
D	( )	( )	( )
E	( )	( )	( )
F	( )	( )	( )
G	( )	( )	( )

SPC IV-5 SPECIAL CONCERNS—CIVIL RIGHTS OF THE HANDICAPPED

What are the ways to accommodate the needs of institutionalized persons for occupations in light of the court ruling that these persons cannot work unless paid?

A. WORK BY RESIDENTS AT MINIMUM WAGE

Institutional residents should do as much of the institutional work as possible as job training activity and they should be reimbursed commensurately.

B. LEAST RESTRICTIVE LIVING

At the federal and state levels, vocational rehabilitation services should be mandated for all handicapped, including the profoundly mentally retarded and multi-handicapped in institutions, thus making the goal "least restrictive living" rather than "substantial gainful employment", and thereby mandating the goal of each institution as habilitation or rehabilitation and moving toward mainstreaming in the community.

C. INSPECTION BY RESIDENTS

At Federal and state levels, inspection procedures, which are usually handled by Federal and state agencies, should be handled by the residents of the institution.

D. VOLUNTEER SERVICES

At Federal and state levels, patients should be allowed to volunteer for certain jobs in the institutions.

E. VOCATIONAL AND ON-THE-JOB TRAINING

Federal grants from Vocational Education, Vocational Rehabilitation and/or Comprehensive Training and Employment Act Programs should be provided to enable colleges and vocational-technical schools to offer short term job training programs to institutionalized persons.

F. ACCREDITATION OF SHELTERED WORKSHOPS

Accreditation of sheltered workshops should be done at the state level by a board whose membership is comprised of one-third disabled consumers, selected by consumer organizations.

G. AMEND MENTAL HEALTH CODE

The State Mental Health Code should be amended to require that psychiatric workers on Mental Health wards have interpreters available to them to facilitate communication with deaf patients.

Ballot: Issue SPC IV-5

Recom-mendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
H	( )	( )	( )
I	( )	( )	( )

H. INSTITUTIONALIZED WORKERS STUDY

A study should be conducted to determine what salary is to be paid to capable institutionalized persons in order to develop work skills.

I. DETERMINER OF STATUS

Professionals at Federal and State Institutions should decide when a patient's work is no longer part of therapy, should deinstitutionalize capable persons for regular outside employment, or should place him/her on the institutional work force under Fair Labor Standards Act rules (avoid running a peonage system).

Ballot: Issue SPC IV-9

Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd

SPC IV-9 SPECIAL CONCERNS—CIVIL RIGHTS OF THE HANDICAPPED

What must be done to insure that handicapped persons can marry, procreate and rear both natural and adopted children?

A. HANDICAPPED RIGHT TO MARRY

A ( ) ( ) ( )

State legislatures and enforcement agencies should review and amend state laws regarding right of physically and mentally handicapped (including elderly and nursing home persons) to marry, procreate and rear both natural and adopted children in compliance with the Federal Constitution.

B. AWARENESS CAMPAIGN

B ( ) ( ) ( )

An awareness campaign should be conducted at Federal, state and local levels to show that handicapped persons have the same basic needs as non-handicapped, and that handicapped should not be discriminated against. Health professionals should be educated at federal and state levels through publications and school curriculum concerning the rights of handicapped persons to marry, procreate and rear natural and adopted children.

C. MARRIAGE/PARENTAL RIGHTS

C ( ) ( ) ( )

Federal and state legislatures should take appropriate action to reaffirm the civil rights of handicapped persons with respect to marriage, family, and the adoption of children. It is also suggested that existing state laws regarding the termination of parental rights be expanded to protect the civil rights of handicapped persons.

D. AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION TASK FORCE

D ( ) ( ) ( )

The American Bar Association should be asked to appoint national and state task forces to review existing laws and recommend repealing laws preventing handicapped from marrying, procreating, and rearing both natural and adopted children.

E. FUNDING TO PROTECT CIVIL RIGHTS

E ( ) ( ) ( )

State enforcement agencies should be adequately funded to protect civil rights of handicapped.

F. FUND RESEARCH IN FAMILY LIFE

F ( ) ( ) ( )

Federal and state agencies should provide funding for research in the area of family life of handicapped persons.

Ballot: Issue SPC IV-9

Recom-mendation	Priority Vote		
	1st	2nd	3rd
G	( )	( )	( )

G. MARRIAGE/SOCIAL SECURITY

Congress should amend the law to allow two persons to draw maximum social security benefits regardless of marital status.

SPC IV-12 SPECIAL CONCERNS—CIVIL RIGHTS OF THE HANDICAPPED

How can we assure handicapped are not discriminated against by insurance businesses?

A. LACK OF RISK DATA

Since the insurance business relies heavily on actuarial conditions, the lack of risk data or unreliable risk data should not be allowed as an excuse for not providing insurance, and if necessary, Federal and state government guarantees should be provided to assure that this insurance coverage is provided.

B. HIGH RISK INSURANCE/MEETING

Statewide meeting should be held with the Commissioner of Insurance to insure that insurance requirements require the imposition of higher rates only when a particular individual is shown to be a high risk or only when persons with very special handicaps are shown to fall within a high risk category.

Ballot: Issue SPC IV-12

Recom-mendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
A	( )	( )	( )
B	( )	( )	( )

Ballot: Issue SPC IV-13

Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
A	( )	( )	( )
B	( )	( )	( )

SPC IV-13 SPECIAL CONCERNS—CIVIL RIGHTS OF THE HANDICAPPED

What can be done to assure provision of services without discrimination?

A. GUIDELINES/ROLE OF HANDICAPPED

Handicapped individuals should be included in the development of guidelines and quality control systems.

B. QUALITY CONTROL

The Federal Department of Health, Education and Welfare should develop a quality control system to assess services provided other than numbers served in order to eliminate the discriminatory system of selecting easy cases to meet quotas.

Ballot: Issue SPC IV-14			
Recom-mendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
A	( )	( )	( )
B	( )	( )	( )
C	( )	( )	( )
D	( )	( )	( )
E	( )	( )	( )
F	( )	( )	( )

SPC IV-14 SPECIAL CONCERNS—CIVIL RIGHTS OF THE HANDICAPPED

What can be done to eliminate communication barriers which hinder disabled persons in achieving their civil rights?

A. PUBLIC AGENCY SIGN LANGUAGE

All public agencies and hospitals should have sign language interpreters available upon request for clients or visitors.

B. THE FEDERAL COMMERCE COMMISSION

The Federal Commerce Commission should use the decoder RM 2616 as regular broadcasting equipment and ensure that all television Civil Defense broadcasts and news broadcasts be signed or captioned by the RM 2616 for the deaf.

C. LIBRARY OF CONGRESS/BLIND

The Library of Congress facilities for the blind should be tripled and a consumer board, including disabled individuals, should be created to make recommendations of future planning.

D. TELEPHONE RATES

All adaptive telephone equipment should be provided at comparable rates and such equipment should be part of the normal stock of supplies maintained by communications companies.

E. TELEPHONE EQUIPMENT

All public agencies and public buildings should have special equipment that the physically disabled/blind/deaf can use for telephone communications; this equipment should be available on request; and it should also be available for incoming calls.

F. PUBLIC DOCUMENTS ACCESSIBILITY

There should be a requirement that public documents which affect the rights of those with disabilities be published in extra-large lettering, braille and/or recordings for the visually handicapped.

Ballot: Issue SPC IV-14

Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
G	( )	( )	( )
H	( )	( )	( )

G. CAPTIONING FOR DEAF

All newscasts, public service and emergency announcements should be captioned.

H. PUBLIC TELEVISION CAPTIONING

Publicly-supported television should caption all programs receiving public funds.

Ballot: Issue SPC IV-15

Recom-mendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
A	( )	( )	( )
B	( )	( )	( )

SPC IV-15 SPECIAL CONCERNS—CIVIL RIGHTS OF THE HANDICAPPED

In a time of increasing public awareness of the special needs of all handicapped people what innovative approaches may be taken by the President of the U.S. to demonstrate the real interest of the President; to develop new and creative innovative approaches to the solution of psycho-social and architectural barriers; to coordinate implementation between the executive departments of laws and other legislative acts pertaining to the handicapped; to influence new congressional action(s)?

A. PRESIDENTIAL SPECIAL ADVISOR

The President should appoint a Special Advisor to the President for affairs of the handicapped, or designate a representative of the handicapped on the President's Domestic Council for the purpose of communicating directly with the President and various Cabinet members; ensuring inter-departmental cooperation and coordination; influencing the various departments in their legislative proposals, recommendations, and amendments and influencing their reactions to legislation; ensuring prompt, full and complete departmental implementation of Congressional actions.

B. CABINET MEMBERS' ASSISTANT

The President may instruct the various Cabinet members that they should have a handicapped person on their staff whose sole responsibility would be to ensure that all possible intradepartmental cooperations and coordinations are implemented in every department to the advantage of the handicapped; that the special psycho-social and/or architectural barriers so affecting handicapped do not occur.

Ballot: Issue SPC IV-16

Recommendation	Priority Vote		
	1st	2nd	3rd
A	( )	( )	( )
B	( )	( )	( )
C	( )	( )	( )
D	( )	( )	( )

SPC IV-16 SPECIAL CONCERNS—CIVIL RIGHTS OF THE HANDICAPPED

What can be done to insure that an individual's civil rights are not violated in contact with law enforcement agencies?

A. AVAILABLE LEGAL SERVICES

At state and local levels legal services for disabled should be available from persons knowledgeable of their needs.

B. LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS TRAINING

At state and local levels law enforcement officers should be trained to:

1) handle mentally ill or retarded persons;
2) communicate with deaf and/or translators;
3) identify persons with physhical or mental problems which may affect a person's actions;
4) update techniques.

C. COOPERATION

At state and local levels there should be greater cooperation between law enforcement personnel and service providers.

D. RIGHT OF PRIVACY FOR MAIL TO INSTITUTIONS

Handicapped persons in home care facilities should be allowed to open their own mail or choose a designate.

Ballot: Issue SPC IV-17			
Recom-mendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd

SPC IV-17 SPECIAL CONCERNS—CIVIL RIGHTS OF THE HANDICAPPED

How can the Civil and Criminal justice system be improved to deal with handicapped people?

A. MENTAL INSTITUTION RESIDENT REVIEW

A ( ) ( ) ( )

State Department of Social and Health Services will conduct a quarterly review of handicapped persons committed to mental institutions.

B. TRAINING OF LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS

B ( ) ( ) ( )

Training for police, judges and lawyers should include course on how to deal with and understand various handicapping conditions.

Ballot: Issue SPC IV-18

Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
A	( )	( )	( )

SPC IV-18 SPECIAL CONCERNS—CIVIL RIGHTS OF THE HANDICAPPED

How can discrepancies in benefits for similarly situated veteran and non-veteran handicapped individuals be removed?

A. VETERAN VERSUS NON-VETERAN HANDICAPPED

Discrepancies in benefits for veteran and non-veteran handicapped individuals should be removed by ensuring their comparability.

SPC IV-19 SPECIAL CONCERNS—CIVIL RIGHTS OF THE HANDICAPPED

How do we assure full enforcement of a handicapped citizen's right to serve on the jury and be protected as a criminal defendant?

Ballot: Issue SPC IV-19

Recom-mendation	Priority Vote		
	1st	2nd	3rd
A	( )	( )	( )
B	( )	( )	( )

A. JURY SERVICE

At Federal, state, local and private appropriate help should be provided so that the handicapped can sit on a jury (i.e., signers for the deaf, etc.) and no exclusion should be made just because the person is handicapped.

B. CRIMINAL DEFENDANT'S RIGHTS

In the area of a handicapped defendant's rights, appropriate help should be provided so that the handicapped defendant can understand the proceedings that he is involved in and a jury of the defendant's peers should be expected to include handicapped individuals.

Ballot: Issue SPC IV-20

Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
A	( )	( )	( )
B	( )	( )	( )
C	( )	( )	( )
D	( )	( )	( )
E	( )	( )	( )
F	( )	( )	( )

SPC IV-20 SPECIAL CONCERNS—CIVIL RIGHTS OF THE HANDICAPPED

How can the rights of people of all ages, regardless of the nature or degree of disability, who are institutionalized, be protected?

A. VOTE

Ongoing and meaningful voter registration and education programs must be undertaken at all institutions, public or private, along with implementation of safeguards to assure that all who wish to vote, can do so without coersion or exclusion.

B. DUE PROCESS

Admission and retention procedures must be established which assure that all due process rights are provided and that the quality of care, treatment (re)habilitation, safety, comfort and welfare is fully assured.

C. ACCOUNTABILITY PROCEDURES

Permanent investigatory agencies with full power of subpoena, oath giving and compelling attendance should be established, for the purpose of holding institutions, their administrators and employees accountable.

D. RESIDENT/PATIENT ADVOCACY

Access to advocacy, grievance, and due process mechanisms must be fully provided for and assured.

E. MONITORING

Independent agencies should be established for the purposes of auditing, monitoring and accrediting the fiscal and programmatic efficacy of the institution.

F. PUBLIC AWARENESS

Handbooks on the rights of such individuals shall be developed, published and widely distributed to those who are institutionalized, their families, advocates, legal community, service providers and such significant others for whom such information would be useful.

SPC IV-21 SPECIAL CONCERNS–CIVIL RIGHTS OF THE HANDICAPPED

How can we help the de-institutionalized citizen achieve his or her full rights?

A. AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

Emphasis should be given in affirmative action programs to protect the human, civil and constitutional rights of deinstitutionalized persons.

B. COUNSELING

Counselling should be provided to such individuals and their families concerning the problems of coping with themselves and society. Such counseling should focus on role identification, interpersonal contacts, social, emotional, and physical needs. Peer counselling should be encouraged.

Ballot: Issue SPC IV-21

Recom-mendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
A	( )	( )	( )
B	( )	( )	( )

Ballot: Issue SPC IV-22			
Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
A	( )	( )	( )
B	( )	( )	( )
C	( )	( )	( )

SPC IV-22 SPECIAL CONCERNS—CIVIL RIGHTS OF THE HANDICAPPED

How can we ensure delivery of goods and services to those with disabilities?

A. HOME SHOPPING AND DELIVERY

Stores should put more emphasis on home shopping and delivery.

B. TELETYPEWRITER ORDERING SERVICE

A central telephone and teletypewriter ordering service should be established.

C. PERIODIC REVIEW OF NEEDS

Social service agencies should check on a periodic basis with the homebound to determine what services are needed.

Ballot: Issue SPC IV-23

Recom-mendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
A	( )	( )	( )
B	( )	( )	( )

SPC IV-23 SPECIAL CONCERNS—CIVIL RIGHTS OF THE HANDICAPPED

How can we ensure to the consumer with a disability sufficient control over those who fulfill his or her home care needs?

A. SELF DETERMINATION

The disabled person should choose those who are to provide primary home care services.

B. DIRECT FUNDING TO CONSUMER

Funds for such services should be dispensed through the individual with the disability.

Ballot: Issue SPC IV-24

Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
A	( )	( )	( )
B	( )	( )	( )
C	( )	( )	( )

SPC IV-24 SPECIAL CONCERNS—CIVIL RIGHTS OF THE HANDICAPPED

How can agencies serving individuals with disabilities provide for adequate representation of such individuals on and at their governing boards?

A. CLIENT FEEDBACK

Agencies which serve individuals with disabilities should have a client feedback procedure.

B. DISABLED POLICY INPUT AND REPRESENTATION SHORT TERM

Agencies which service individual clientele on a short-term basis should provide for adequate representation of individuals who are being served, or have previously been served, at their governing board meetings and on policy-making levels.

C. DISABLED POLICY INPUT AND REPRESENTATION LONG-TERM

Agencies which serve individual clientele on a long-term basis should provide for adequate representation of such clientele at their governing board meetings and on policy-making levels.

Ballot: Issue SPC V-1

Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd

SPC V-1 SPECIAL CONCERNS—UNIQUE PROBLEMS OF HANDICAPPED MINORITIES

How can we assure services to handicapped Asian-Americans, Blacks, Native Americans, and those with Spanish ancestry that are responsive to their cultural differences?

A. AFFIRMATIVE ACTION IN HIRING

A ( ) ( ) ( )

There should be affirmative action in hiring and placement of handicapped minorities to allow more handicapped minorities to become economically independent.

B. CULTURAL AWARENESS TRAINING FOR SERVICE PROVIDERS

B ( ) ( ) ( )

The federal government should fund cultural awareness training programs which would be mandatory for all deliverers of services to the handicapped. This training should be conducted totally by minority handicapped individuals in the communities in which the minorities reside.

C. HANDICAPPED MINORITY PARTICIPATION—PLANNING AND ADVOCACY

C ( ) ( ) ( )

Handicapped minority persons should be afforded the opportunity to participate in all planning processes and to advocate for themselves on a level proportionate to the total population.

D. ADVISORY BOARDS—LOCAL LEVEL

D ( ) ( ) ( )

All service agencies at the local level should be required to have consumer advisory boards which include handicapped minority representatives.

E. OUTREACH PROGRAMS

E ( ) ( ) ( )

Federal funding should be provided for outreach programs on all levels to insure that available services are known and provided to handicapped minorities.

F. FORMATION OF CONSUMER GROUPS

F ( ) ( ) ( )

Consumer groups should be formed through community organizations, churches and school PTA's to promote outreach to handicapped minorities and to stimulate enforcement of affirmative action laws.

G. INCREASE MINORITY PERSONNEL

G ( ) ( ) ( )

There should be an increase in the number of minority personnel in agencies providing services to handicapped persons.

SPECIAL CONCERNS

	Ballot: Issue SPC V-1			
	Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	 2nd	 3rd
H. CULTURAL DIFFERENCES Service providers should be made aware of the cultural differences of handicapped individuals who are non-white.	H	( )	( )	( )
I. SERVICES WITHIN THE COMMUNITIES Service agencies and programs for handicapped minorities should be developed within the communities where the minorities live.	I	( )	( )	( )
J. INFORMATION DISSEMINATION Information should be distributed to minorities which would provide detailed descriptions of available services and where they may be obtained.	J	( )	( )	( )
K. JOB INCENTIVE PROGRAMS Federal agencies and private agencies such as NAACP, IMAGE, etc. should allocate money to fund job incentive programs to encourage health professionals of various cultural origins to work with their own people.	K	( )	( )	( )
L. MINORITY GROUP EDUCATION re: SERVICES Minority groups and their leaders should be educated as to what services are provided to the handicapped, what constitutes treatment, and what provisions are made by service providers to accommodate each specific minority.	L	( )	( )	( )
M. PUBLIC SERVICE AGENCIES Public service agencies should develop plans detailing how they will accommodate specific minorities within their service areas.	M	( )	( )	( )
N. FEDERAL GOVERNMENT–CO-ORDINATION OF SERVICES A federal government umbrella agency should be established to co-ordinate the planning, delivery and evaluation of services to handicapped minority individuals.	N	( )	( )	( )
O. CULTURAL AWARENESS TRAINING IN FEDERALLY FUNDED PROGRAMS Cultural awareness training should be provided in all federally funded programs as a condition for grant approval.	O	( )	( )	( )

SPECIAL CONCERNS

Ballot: Issue SPC V-1

Recom-mendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
P	( )	( )	( )
Q	( )	( )	( )
R	( )	( )	( )
S	( )	( )	( )
T	( )	( )	( )
U	( )	( )	( )
V	( )	( )	( )
W	( )	( )	( )
X	( )	( )	( )

P. DIRECT FEDERAL FUNDING TO INDIAN TRIBES

The federal government should provide funding for Indian social service programs directly to the Indian Tribes rather than through the states.

Q. LEGISLATION

Congress should pass specific legislation to ensure affirmative action for handicapped minorities.

R. DIRECTORIES—NAMES OF PERSONS SERVING

Regional federal offices serving the handicapped should provide to handicapped minorities directories indicating the names of persons serving specific ethnic groups in that particular region.

S. TAX INCENTIVES

The Federal Government should provide tax incentives for all industries that respond to the needs of the minority handicapped.

T. SERVICES TO FAMILIES

Community organizers should provide supportive services for parents and families of non-white handicapped individuals so that they may have a better understanding of how to deal with their handicapped relatives.

U. TRAINING OF PARA-PROFESSIONALS

Para-professionals of ethnic and racial minorities should be trained to work with handicapped individuals and their families who are of the same ethnic background.

V. TRAINING BY PROFESSIONALS

In-service programs should be given by professionals and persons of varied cultural backgrounds to providers of services.

W. TRANSPORTATION

Transportation services should be provided for handicapped non-whites between their communities and rehabilitation services agencies as well as employment locations. (Special Populations Seminar)

X. ACCESSIBLE TELEPHONES

Telephones should be accessible to handicapped non-white individuals within their communities. (Special Populations Seminar)

Ballot: Issue SPC V-1

Recom-mendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
Y	( )	( )	( )
Z	( )	( )	( )
AA	( )	( )	( )
BB	( )	( )	( )
CC	( )	( )	( )

Y. ORGANIZATION PARTICIPATION

Non-white handicapped individuals should be encouraged to join and actively participate in organizations for the handicapped. (Special Populations Seminar)

Z. SMALL BUSINESS GRANTS FOR TRANSPORTATION

The Small Business Administration should fund non-white entrepreneurs to focus on providing transportation to non-white handicapped individuals. (Special Populations Seminar)

AA. INCENTIVES FOR ADOPTION OF HANDICAPPED NON-WHITE

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare should provide increased assistance to State Agencies which institute programs concentrating on funding families for non-white handicapped children. Financial incentives should be provided to adopting families to offset increased associated expenses. (Special Populations Seminar)

BB. TRANSFER OF ABTCB

The Architectural Barriers and Transportation Compliance Board should be transferred from Department of Health, Education and Welfare to the General Services Administration, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, or the Department of Labor which have more statutory and regulatory authority and enforcement powers to deal with problems of architectural barriers and/or a more direct programmatic concern with their issues. (Special Populations Seminar)

CC. NON-WHITE REPRESENTATIVES—ON ABTCB

More non-white handicapped individuals should be appointed to the Architectural Barriers and Transportation Compliance Board. (Special Populations Seminar)

SPC V-2 SPECIAL CONCERNS–UNIQUE PROBLEMS OF HANDICAPPED MINORITIES

How can we incorporate cultural awareness training for the already existing training programs for providers of services to handicapped individuals?

Ballot: Issue SPC V-2

Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	Priority Vote 2nd	Priority Vote 3rd
A	( )	( )	( )
B	( )	( )	( )
C	( )	( )	( )
D	( )	( )	( )
E	( )	( )	( )
F	( )	( )	( )
G	( )	( )	( )

A. CULTURAL AWARENESS TRAINING FOR SERVICE PROVIDERS

The federal government should fund cultural awareness training programs which would be mandatory for all deliverers of services to the handicapped. This training should be conducted totally by minority handicapped individuals in the communities in which the minorities reside.

B. TRAINING BY HANDICAPPED MINORITIES

Handicapped minority representatives should co-ordinate resources and provide training to agencies servicing the handicapped minorities.

C. CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAM

A cultural exchange training program for local service providers should be established which would involve local families and minority member volunteers.

D. EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Appropriate state and federal legislation should be enacted to provide funding to those educational institutions which incorporate cultural awareness training in their educational programs for providers of services to the handicapped.

E. REVISE CURRICULUM

Revise curriculum and practicum experience for service provider trainees to include cultural awareness training in the needs of handicapped minorities.

F. CULTURAL AWARENESS TRAINING IN FEDERAL PROGRAMS

Cultural awareness training should be provided in all federally-funded programs as a condition for grant approval.

G. VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION ACT–SECTION 503

Section 503 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act should be enforced.

SPECIAL CONCERNS

Ballot: Issue SPC V-2

	Recom-mendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
H. CULTURAL AWARENESS TRAINING–EDUCATIONAL PROCESS Cultural awareness training should begin at the pre-school level and should be included in the entire educational process.	H	( )	( )	( )
I. LEGAL RIGHTS OF HANDICAPPED MINORITIES Handicapped minorities and providers of services should be made aware of the legal rights of handicapped individuals under all federal, state and local laws.	I	( )	( )	( )
J. SEMINARS CONDUCTED TO INFORM HANDICAPPED INDIVIDUALS The Federal Bureau of Education should conduct seminars to inform handicapped individuals of different cultural backgrounds of those services available to them.	J	( )	( )	( )
K. STATE OFFICE Establish a State Office of the Handicapped which would include, among other components, a cultural awareness training program.	K	( )	( )	( )
L. CONSUMER ADVOCACY GROUPS TRAINING Form consumer advocacy groups that would serve as a resource for training various public and private agencies in the cultural problems of handicapped individuals.	L	( )	( )	( )
M. FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL FUNDING FOR CULTURAL AWARENESS TRAINING Federal, state and local funding should be made available to providers of services for quality training for cultural awareness.	M	( )	( )	( )
N. EXPAND EXISTING STAFFS At the federal, state and local levels, expand the staffs of existing training programs to include qualified professional minorities.	N	( )	( )	( )
O. SERVICE DELIVERY PERSONNEL Service delivery personnel should become involved in the minority community cultural and social activities including its church services, night life, fraternal and political activities as a means of becoming more culturally aware.	O	( )	( )	( )
P. CULTURALLY-RELEVANT MATERIAL All training programs for providers of services to the handicapped should include materials and instructions that are culturally relevant.	P	( )	( )	( )

SPECIAL CONCERNS

Ballot: Issue SPC V-2

Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
Q	( )	( )	( )
R	( )	( )	( )

Q. TRAINING BY PROFESSIONALS

In-service programs should be given by professionals and persons of varied cultural backgrounds to providers of services.

R. CULTURAL-ORIENTED FILMS

Minority cultural-oriented films should be utilized in training providers of services to handicapped minorities. (Special Populations Seminar)

SPC V-5 SPECIAL CONCERNS–UNIQUE PROBLEMS OF HANDICAPPED MINORITIES

What can be done to eliminate communication and language barriers in public information programming that hinder the provision of successful services to handicapped minorities?

A. MULTILINGUAL STAFFING

Public and private service agencies should be staffed with multilingual individuals from various cultural backgrounds.

B. BILINGUAL RADIO AND TV PROGRAMS

The Federal Communications Commission should mandate the development of bilingual and captioned radio and television programs, as well as other forms of media, to disseminate information to handicapped minorities.

C. BILINGUAL WRITTEN INFORMATION

Bilingual written information and resource materials should be provided for handicapped individuals who do not speak English.

D. COMMUNITY REFERRAL SERVICES–MULTILINGUAL

Multilingual community referral services should be established to reach all non-English speaking handicapped individuals.

E. ADULT EDUCATION CLASSES–BILINGUAL

Adult education classes should be established and/or revised to reach Spanish-speaking and other non-English speaking handicapped individuals.

F. MULTILINGUAL TESTING OF CHILDREN

Multilingual testing should be available for all handicapped children in need of such service.

G. TAPE DEVICES

Tape devices should be available in buildings to accommodate the blind, illiterate or non-English speaking handicapped individual.

H. LEGAL DOCUMENT INTERPRETATION

Legal officers at the federal, state and local levels should assist the blind, deaf, non-English speaking, illiterate, or semi-literate by providing legal interpretation.

Ballot: Issue SPC V-5

Recommendation	Priority Vote		
	1st	2nd	3rd
A	( )	( )	( )
B	( )	( )	( )
C	( )	( )	( )
D	( )	( )	( )
E	( )	( )	( )
F	( )	( )	( )
G	( )	( )	( )
H	( )	( )	( )

SPECIAL CONCERNS

Ballot: Issue SPC V-5

Recom-mendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd

I. COMMUNITY LIAISONS

I ( ) ( ) ( )

Establish community liaisons from various minority groups to serve as a link with the minority community.

J. PROVIDERS OF SERVICES–GREATER KNOWLEDGE OF THE LANGUAGE

J ( ) ( ) ( )

Service providers should improve their knowledge of the language of major minority groups, including sign language.

K. WORKSHOPS–MINORITY HISTORY

K ( ) ( ) ( )

Workshops in cultural minority history should be established for providers of services to the minority handicapped.

L. SPEAKERS BUREAU

L ( ) ( ) ( )

A specialized agency should be created to develop a mass media public relations program which would include formation of a speakers bureau composed of handicapped minority persons.

M. RESOURCE BOOK

M ( ) ( ) ( )

A comprehensive Resource Book or Manual should be developed for all handicapped individuals with a special emphasis on minimizing cultural and language barriers.

N. ENGLISH LANGUAGE INSTRUCTION

N ( ) ( ) ( )

English language instruction should be provided for the non-English speaking population.

O. OFFICE OF HANDICAPPED INDIVIDUALS EXPANSION

O ( ) ( ) ( )

The Federal Office of Handicapped Individuals should be expanded to ensure that any information regarding the handicapped is put into the language of all minority segments.

P. RESEARCH ON MEDIA

P ( ) ( ) ( )

Research should be done to determine the type of media which most appeals to minority groups, so that information to handicapped minority individuals could be disseminated through such media.

Q. FCC REPRESENTATION OF MINORITIES

Q ( ) ( ) ( )

Any action considered by the Federal Communication Commission which concerns the disabled should include representation of the special minority needs of the disabled.

Ballot: Issue SPC V-5			
Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
R	( )	( )	( )

R. MEETINGS WITH MEDIA

Consumer advocacy groups and providers of services to non-white handicapped individuals should meet periodically with communication (media) representatives. (Special Populations Seminar)

SPC V-6 SPECIAL CONCERNS—UNIQUE PROBLEMS OF HANDICAPPED MINORITIES

What system can be established to insure an ongoing evaluation of services to minority handicapped?

	Ballot: Issue SPC V-6			
	Recommendation	Priority Vote		
		1st	2nd	3rd
A. PRIVATE "WATCHDOG" AGENCY A private agency made up of handicapped persons should be established to evaluate services to handicapped non-whites.	A	( )	( )	( )
B. TRIAL PROGRAMS A needs identification study of services should be conducted and trial programs run to assess effectiveness in small groups before major programs are established.	B	( )	( )	( )
C. MINORITY INVOLVEMENT Provide for the inclusion of minority group members in the design of evaluation systems.	C	( )	( )	( )
D. INTER-AGENCY STAFF An independent inter-agency monitoring staff should be developed to evaluate the various services to handicapped minorities.	D	( )	( )	( )
E. REVISION OF R300 Facilitate computerized evaluation of services to the minority handicapped by revising the federal form R300 to show the amount of money spent and the types of services rendered to the minority handicapped.	E	( )	( )	( )
F. GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION A special commission to monitor and assess services to the minority handicapped should be established in the Governor's office.	F	( )	( )	( )
G. AN OMBUDSMAN An ombudsman position should be created independent of all state agencies to work with social and rehabilitation agencies, monitor their activities, and help insure quality service delivery.	G	( )	( )	( )
H. ADVISORY AND REVIEW COMMITTEES Advisory and Review Committees should be established to regularly monitor and review the effectiveness of public programs.	H	( )	( )	( )

SPECIAL CONCERNS

Ballot: Issue SPC V-6

Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
I	( )	( )	( )
J	( )	( )	( )
K	( )	( )	( )

I. LEGAL APPEAL

A legal appeal should be promoted and utilized at no expense to handicapped minorities.

J. REHABILITATION AGENCIES EVALUATED BY CONSUMER GROUPS

Consumer groups should be used to evaluate contract services used by State Rehabilitation agencies. (Special Populations Seminar)

K. EVALUATION OF OUTREACH SERVICES

The federal government should expand already existing outreach services on a regularly scheduled basis. (Special Populations Seminar)

Ballot: Issue SPC V-3

Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
A	( )	( )	( )
B	( )	( )	( )
C	( )	( )	( )
D	( )	( )	( )
E	( )	( )	( )
F	( )	( )	( )
G	( )	( )	( )

SPC V-3 SPECIAL CONCERNS—UNIQUE PROBLEMS OF HANDICAPPED MINORITIES

How can the negative attitudes of minorities and toward minorities be altered so that services to handicapped individuals of these special populations are more successful?

A. EXPOSURE OF SUCCESSFUL HANDICAPPED MINORITY INDIVIDUALS

Federal, county and city government agencies should make the public aware of the successes of those handicapped minority individuals who are succeeding in positions of responsibility such as administrators, auditors, accountants, attorneys, etc.

B. PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM UTILIZED

The public school system should be utilized as a vehicle to disseminate information on a positive basis about the cultural differences of minority groups.

C. MEDIA CAMPAIGN

The state agencies for the handicapped should develop a major on-going media campaign targeted at the general population and focused on reducing misconceptions and negative attitudes towards the handicapped.

D. INCREASE NUMBERS OF COMPETENT MINORITY PERSONNEL

Agencies serving the minority handicapped should increase their employment of professional and technically competent minority personnel.

E. EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS—FUNDING

Federal, state and local dollars should be made available to fund educational programs which depict minorities in a positive way.

F. MINORITY INVOLVEMENT

Members of minority groups should be involved in the design, delivery and evaluation of services to minority handicapped individuals.

G. AWARENESS OF LAWS

Efforts should be made to alter the negative attitudes of minorities by making them aware of laws that support them and services which are available to them.

Ballot: Issue SPC V-3

Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
H	( )	( )	( )
I	( )	( )	( )

H. CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION

The U.S. Civil Rights Commission should develop affirmative action programs to bring about increased employment of qualified handicapped minorities.

I. MULTI-RACIAL COMMITTEE

Service agencies should establish a multi-racial committee to help formulate policy.

SPC V-4 SPECIAL CONCERNS—UNIQUE PROBLEMS OF HANDICAPPED MINORITIES

What research mechanisms should be made available so that minority handicapped individuals can be identified and served?

A. MINORITY ORGANIZATIONS AND CHURCHES

Volunteers from local minority oriented organizations and churches should be encouraged to identify minority handicapped individuals in need of services.

B. STATEWIDE INFORMATION PROGRAM

A statewide information program should be established to inform the general public, and minority clubs, organizations and churches in particular, of services available to the minority handicapped.

C. DATA COLLECTION SYSTEMS

Data collection systems should be developed at the state and federal level which would not only indicate incidence rates of handicapping conditions among various minority groups but would also identify other available information affecting the minority handicapped.

D. SPECIALLY TRAINED MINORITY PERSONS

Specially trained minority persons should be utilized to identify by questionnaires, surveys and interviews persons with special needs.

E. CENSUS FORMS

Census forms should contain a request for information regarding the minority handicapped person.

F. LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL

Legislation should be passed to enable each state to bring minority leaders and handicapped groups together for the two-fold purpose of: (a) developing a list of recommendations and guidelines to reduce the existing gap; and (b) determining why minority handicapped individuals are reluctant to accept services.

G. SURVEY BY HUD AND HEW

The Federal Departments of Health, Education and Welfare and Housing and Urban Development should conduct a complete survey of all rural and urban housing developments and health centers to identify minority handicapped individuals.

Ballot: Issue SPC V-4

Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
A	( )	( )	( )
B	( )	( )	( )
C	( )	( )	( )
D	( )	( )	( )
E	( )	( )	( )
F	( )	( )	( )
G	( )	( )	( )

SPECIAL CONCERNS

Ballot: Issue SPC V-4

Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
H	( )	( )	( )
I	( )	( )	( )
J	( )	( )	( )
K	( )	( )	( )
L	( )	( )	( )

H. IDENTIFICATION OF HANDICAPPING INCIDENCES BY LOCAL UNIVERSITIES

Local universities should be utilized to identify incidences of handicaps among non-white individuals. (Special Populations Seminar)

I. IDENTIFICATION OF HANDICAPPING INCIDENCES BY PARAPROFESSIONALS

Paraprofessionals should be utilized to identify incidences of handicaps among non-white individuals. (Special Populations Seminar)

J. SELF IDENTIFICATION

Handicapped non-whites who have no private or public agency connection should be able to identify themselves by contacting a hot-line clearinghouse whose telephone number has been made public. (Special Populations Seminar)

K. FEASIBILITY STUDIES

State and local governments should utilize feasibility studies to determine the need for services to handicapped non-white individuals within the community. (Special Populations Seminar)

L. CLEARINGHOUSE

A centralized information clearinghouse should be established for comprehensive rehabilitation services for handicapped non-white individuals. (Special Populations Seminar)

Ballot: Issue SPC VI-3

Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
A	( )	( )	( )
B	( )	( )	( )
C	( )	( )	( )
D	( )	( )	( )
E	( )	( )	( )
F	( )	( )	( )

SPC VI-3 SPECIAL CONCERNS–UNIQUE PROBLEMS OF DISABLED VETERANS

How can job placement of disabled veterans be improved and integrated into existing job placement systems?

A. ASSURE EEO

The equal opportunity laws (e.g., the affirmative action provisions of the Rehabilitation Act) should be enforced at the federal and state levels by such means as withholding funds from agencies which discriminate against the handicapped, requiring firms to hire a specific percentage of handicapped individuals, or by establishing specific goals and timetables for implementation of EEO programs.

B. CASE CLOSURE

The VA should monitor and upgrade its efforts to train and place disabled veterans by such means as (a) eliminating time limitations for education and training; (b) discouraging "case closure" until job placement is accomplished; (c) mandating counseling of all disabled at discharge; (d) extending training in semi-skilled, skilled and technical areas.

C. EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

Cooperation between the VA and various public and private employment agencies should be encouraged by establishing official liaison efforts; sharing job opportunities, applications and physical space for offices; developing job banks; organizing a clearinghouse to provide information on available resources, etc.

D. AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS

The VA should develop public relations campaigns to increase awareness of the special problems of the handicapped in finding employment; factual information should be provided on the advantages of hiring the handicapped veteran, particularly to train as company executives.

E. EMPLOYMENT PREFERENCE

Legislative action should be taken at the federal and state levels to strengthen employment preference provisions for the disabled veteran.

F. STATE OUTREACH

Additional funding should be provided to state employment agencies to expand their outreach efforts, including the appointment of an "Ombudsman" or liaison person to contact employers on behalf of the handicapped.

SPECIAL CONCERNS

Ballot: Issue SPC VI-3

Recom-mendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
G	( )	( )	( )
H	( )	( )	( )
I	( )	( )	( )
J	( )	( )	( )
K	( )	( )	( )
L	( )	( )	( )
M	( )	( )	( )
N	( )	( )	( )

G. STATE VOCATIONAL COUNSELING SERVICES

The VA should fund a state "Veterans Affairs Officer" whose sole responsibility is the employment of disabled veterans, or provide for additional counselors within state veterans rehabilitation and employment agencies to train and place handicapped veterans.

H. ADVOCACY PROGRAM

The VA should establish an advocacy program for the handicapped which could assure that the "priority" provisions of the Rehabilitation Act are enforced.

I. MILITARY EXPERIENCE

The VA should develop a mutually acceptable system with the Department of Defense to convert military training and education to civilian equivalents. Work credit should be given for military experience in civilian related jobs, or the military should consider retaining disabled veterans in military support positions.

J. EMPLOYER TAX INCENTIVES

Incentives, including tax breaks, should be legislatively provided to employers who hire disabled veterans and allow work time for medical check-ups and therapy. Employers should also be encouraged to hire several disabled veterans on split shifts to cover an 8-hour job.

K. RESEARCH/DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS

The VA should appropriate funds for research and innovative demonstration projects, such as studies to determine the productivity of the disabled veteran.

L. BARRIER-FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

All employment offices should be made barrier-free to provide access to even the most severely disabled veterans.

M. ANNOTATION ON AGENCY LISTINGS

State and private employment agencies should be required to make an annotation next to an applicant's name identifying him as a disabled veteran to assure that affirmative action and priority provisions are upheld.

N. CIVIL RIGHTS

The handicapped should get involved in assuring that their civil rights are protected; they should organize themselves and go to court, if necessary, to prevent discrimination.

SPECIAL CONCERNS

Ballot: Issue SPC VI-3

Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	 2nd	 3rd
O	( )	( )	( )
P	( )	( )	( )
Q	( )	( )	( )
R	( )	( )	( )
S	( )	( )	( )
T	( )	( )	( )
U	( )	( )	( )
V	( )	( )	( )

O. COMMUNITY RECREATION

Opportunities should be provided to allow the handicapped to participate in "normal" social and recreational activities in the community to increase their access to the "normal" world of employment.

P. PROFESSIONAL AGENCY PLACEMENT

The VA should study placement activities of professional employment agencies.

Q. SEMINARS ON EMPLOYMENT SKILLS

The VA should place an Employment Specialist in every regional office to deal exclusively with employment development for severely disabled veterans. This employment specialist should be required to conduct seminars on employment skills that include job interviews, resume writing, etc.

R. CONTRACT WITH PRIVATE SECTOR

The VA should explore the possibilities of contracting with the private sector to develop jobs and place severely disabled veterans.

S. EXCEPTED APPOINTMENT

The present "excepted appointment" authority for severely handicapped individuals should include mental health as well as physical disabilities.

T. MONTHLY REPORTS ON COOPERATION

All VA counseling and rehabilitation sections should be required to coordinate their employment efforts with existing state and federal agencies; monthly reports must be submitted to the Administrator of the VA, documenting progress and outlining recommendations for future efforts.

U. REHABILITATION AGENCIES

Legislation should be enacted to permit veterans to utilize the services of other rehabilitation agencies.

V. PRIVATE SECTOR JOBS

Job commitments should be obtained from private employers, who should be encouraged to assign persons to follow through and assist newly disabled employees.

Ballot: Issue SPC VI-11

Recom-mendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd

SPC VI-11 SPECIAL CONCERNS–UNIQUE PROBLEMS OF DISABLED VETERANS

What steps can be taken to retain disabled uniformed military personnel, where feasible, in military service rather than referring such individuals to the Veterans Administration and returning them to civilian life?

A. MODIFY MILITARY REGULATIONS

A ( ) ( ) ( )

The Department of Defense should review medical standards for military assignments, place disabled military personnel in non-combatant jobs, extend programs for rehabilitating alcoholics to other disabled groups, institute a program of retraining and reassigning handicapped personnel, give disabled servicemen the option of discharge or retraining and reassignment to limited duty jobs, and consider transferring of military jobs to civil service.

B. RETRAINING BY MILITARY

B ( ) ( ) ( )

The Congress should develop an experimental program utilizing special or VA funds to encourage the military to train and reassign personnel who become handicapped while on active duty.

C. RETRAINING BY MILITARY

C ( ) ( ) ( )

The federal government should require military to utilize induction education and training centers to assess and retrain military personnel who are handicapped.

D. AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

D ( ) ( ) ( )

The federal government should require the Department of Defense to comply with affirmative action provisions of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973.

E. ARCHITECTURAL BARRIERS

E ( ) ( ) ( )

The federal government should enforce provisions relating to architectural barriers.

F. PUBLIC AWARENESS

F ( ) ( ) ( )

The state governments should make the general public aware of the special problems handicapped military personnel experience in retaining their jobs.

G. COMMISSIONS ON HANDICAPPED

G ( ) ( ) ( )

Each state should establish a Commission on the Handicapped.

Ballot: Issue SPC VI-11

Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	 2nd	 3rd
H	( )	( )	( )
I	( )	( )	( )
J	( )	( )	( )

H. VOLUNTEERS

The Department of Defense should encourage the use of handicapped civilian volunteers in military installations.

I. GUIDANCE COUNSELORS

The Department of Defense should make vocational guidance counselors available to all disabled military personnel.

J. EXPAND EXISTING PROGRAMS

Existing programs within the military services, such as retention of alcoholic servicemen, should be expanded and/or used as models for programs to serve all types of disabilities.

Ballot: Issue SPC VI-2

Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	Priority Vote 2nd	Priority Vote 3rd
A	( )	( )	( )
B	( )	( )	( )
C	( )	( )	( )
D	( )	( )	( )
E	( )	( )	( )
F	( )	( )	( )
G	( )	( )	( )
H	( )	( )	( )

SPC VI-2 SPECIAL CONCERNS—UNIQUE PROBLEMS OF DISABLED VETERANS

What measures must be taken to insure that proximity, need and quality of medical services for veterans match those of the private sector?

A. OUTPATIENT SERVICES

The VA should increase and expand outpatient services by establishing more satellite clinics, utilizing traveling vans, and extending mental health programs.

B. PHYSICIAN SALARIES/INCENTIVES

The VA should allocate funds to upgrade standards for professional personnel, increase physicians' salaries and improve fringe benefits and other incentives.

C. FEE BASIS PROGRAMS

Additional funds should be allocated to extend "Fee Basis" programs to non-service connected (NSC) veterans, and improve procedures for reimbursement.

D. VA HOSPITAL STAFF

The VA should allocate funds to increase manpower in VA hospitals, especially for such services as annual physicals, dental examinations, and follow-up care.

E. COMPREHENSIVE SERVICES

Medical service should be expanded to include dental services, related social services, outpatient services to NSC and preventive medical care.

F. NURSING CARE

The VA should eliminate income restrictions on nursing home care for veterans, and establish minimal health care facilities.

G. MEDICAL STAFF TRAINING

VA medical staffs should have access to training opportunities. Leaves of absence and sabbatical leaves for the purpose of advancing or updating training should be encouraged, if not mandated.

H. THIRD PARTY PAYMENTS

Veterans should receive coverage under National Health Insurance programs and the VA should be made eligible for third party payments.

SPECIAL CONCERNS

	Ballot: Issue SPC VI-2			
	Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
I. COMMUNITY-BASED SERVICES The VA should increase veteran accessibility to community-based services by such means as the issuance of ID cards authorizing the use of community health and welfare services or by establishing VA programs in association with local clinics.	I	( )	( )	( )
J. DEMOGRAPHIC STUDY The VA should analyze its demographic study of the veteran population for use in allocating existing and additional resources and expanding services.	J	( )	( )	( )
K. EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES The VA should issue identification cards to eligible veterans which would automatically authorize fee basis emergency medical and/or hospital care, including medications.	K	( )	( )	( )
L. APPOINTMENTS SCHEDULING The VA should improve its scheduling of appointments.	L	( )	( )	( )
M. BED OCCUPANCY The VA should review its policy of maintaining an 85% bed occupancy to determine its long-term benefit.	M	( )	( )	( )
N. MEDICAL SCHOOL AFFILIATIONS The VA should continue to support medical school affiliations in an effort to maintain the highest standards of quality medical care.	N	( )	( )	( )
O. FOREIGN MEDICAL RESIDENTS The VA should discontinue the use of foreign medical residents in VA hospitals.	O	( )	( )	( )
P. ROTATION OF PHYSICIANS The VA should discourage the rotation of physicians to provide greater continuity of care.	P	( )	( )	( )
Q. RECRUIT HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONALS The VA should fund a program to recruit physicians and other health care personnel who are trained in treating handicapped individuals.	Q	( )	( )	( )

SPECIAL CONCERNS

Ballot: Issue SPC VI-2

Recom-mendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
R	( )	( )	( )
S	( )	( )	( )
T	( )	( )	( )
U	( )	( )	( )

R. PROFESSIONALS AWARENESS

Doctors, nurses and other health care professionals should be encouraged to meet with handicapped veterans to awareness of the disabled veterans' problems.

S. AD HOC ADVISORY COMMITTEES

Ad hoc committees composed of professionals, veterans organizations service officers, consultants and veteran consumers should be formed at each VA Health Care facility to review problems and suggest appropriate changes.

T. PRIVATE PHYSICIANS REPORTS

The VA should accept medical and laboratory reports of private physicians to avoid additional costly testing and treatment.

U. VA SELF-EVALUATION

The VA should develop a program of continual self-evaluation; specific studies as well as Congressional investigations should be conducted to compare services of the VA with those of the private sector and recommendations should be made accordingly.

Ballot: Issue SPC VI-7			
Recom-mendation	Priority Vote		
	1st	2nd	3rd
A	( )	( )	( )
B	( )	( )	( )
C	( )	( )	( )
D	( )	( )	( )
E	( )	( )	( )
F	( )	( )	( )
G	( )	( )	( )

SPC VI-7 SPECIAL CONCERNS—UNIQUE PROBLEMS OF DISABLED VETERANS

How can coordination of all federal and state services to disabled veterans be established?

A. SERVICES COORDINATION

The VA should upgrade the quality and skills of its rehabilitation counselors and should improve its cooperation with state and community vocational agencies by publishing a comprehensive directory of all services available to disabled veterans identifying gaps and overlaps.

B. MAINTAIN DUAL ELIGIBILITY

The Congress should refrain from incorporating veterans programs under HEW, but should permit veterans to take advantage of non-VA state medical and vocational rehabilitation programs.

C. CABINET STATUS FOR VA

The Veterans Administration should be elevated to Cabinet status.

D. FEDERAL PROGRAMS COORDINATION

The federal government should consolidate all vocational rehabilitation programs and mandate both the VA and HEW to coordinate their activities with other federal agencies.

E. FUND CONSUMER AGENCIES

The VA should develop an advisory council of disabled veterans and fund special disabled veterans organizations, such as those for blind and paraplegics, to coordinate all government services to the handicapped.

F. EMPLOY REPRESENTATIVE PERSONNEL

The VA should employ representative personnel including handicapped and minority group members and upgrade their status and authority.

G. INTERAGENCY COOPERATION

The federal government should survey existing practices and procedures for cooperation between agencies serving the handicapped and implement remedial action including upgrading non-veteran legislation to equalize benefits.

Ballot: Issue SPC VI-7

Recom-mendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
H	( )	( )	( )
I	( )	( )	( )

H. EXPAND VA SERVICES

The VA should expand and improve services to disabled veterans by making programs more innovative and flexible, and extending education benefits to wives and children of disabled.

I. STATE VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION AGENCIES

The Congress should authorize the VA to contract with and reimburse state vocational rehabilitation agencies for counseling, education, training, and placement of disabled veterans.

Ballot: Issue SPC VI-5

Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
A	( )	( )	( )
B	( )	( )	( )
C	( )	( )	( )
D	( )	( )	( )
E	( )	( )	( )
F	( )	( )	( )
G	( )	( )	( )

SPC VI-5 SPECIAL CONCERNS—UNIQUE PROBLEMS OF DISABLED VETERANS

How can the Veterans Administration insure that disabled veterans are aware of all services and benefits?

A. VA BENEFITS AWARENESS

The VA should provide coverage of VA rights and benefits at the local level by such means as (1) conducting meetings in all communities; (2) regularly updating information to regional public affairs officers; (3) stressing role of service officers and/or expanding public awareness campaigns and public relations budget.

B. BENEFITS FACT SHEETS

The VA should publish and distribute widely and without charge booklets, fact sheets and newsletters on veterans benefits.

C. VETERANS SERVICE OFFICERS

The VA should provide VA funding or support state funding to hire veterans service officers to inform veterans of rights and benefits.

D. VA ACCOUNTABILITY.

The VA should be held accountable for insuring all veterans are informed of their rights and benefits through such means as ombudsman programs, providing attorney advocates, employing representative personnel, permitting local staff greater authority, and appointing a coordinator to implement veterans programs at the state level.

E. COOPERATION WITH MILITARY

The VA should assign staff to military installations and hospitals to orient military personnel to veterans benefits at induction and more extensively at discharge utilizing fact sheets and other methods.

F. COUNSELING IN HOSPITAL AT DISCHARGE

The VA should require counselors to visit disabled veterans in military hospitals and installations or immediately following discharge.

G. HOT LINES

The VA should establish or coordinate statewide hot lines for veterans and handicapped such as Alaska's Zenith number.

SPECIAL CONCERNS

Ballot: Issue SPC VI-5

Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
H	( )	( )	( )
I	( )	( )	( )
J	( )	( )	( )
K	( )	( )	( )

H. SURVEY DISABLED VETERANS

The VA should periodically review and categorize all disabled veterans with regard to their employability.

I. STATE EMPLOYMENT COUNSELORS

The VA should direct state employment counselors to inform their veteran clients of rights and benefits.

J. MULTILINGUAL PUBLICATIONS

All communications and publications regarding veteran benefits should be multilingual and also available in braille.

K. COUNSELOR TRAINING

The VA should train counselors to identify the total problem and individualize response to needs.

Ballot: Issue SPC VI-8

Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd

SPC VI-8 SPECIAL CONCERNS–UNIQUE PROBLEMS OF DISABLED VETERANS

What measures are required to improve the image of disabled veterans?

A. MULTI-MEDIA PRESENTATIONS

A ( ) ( ) ( )

The VA should cooperate with other agencies serving the handicapped to develop a public and employer education program concerning the advantages of employing handicapped personnel.

B. VETERANS PARTICIPATION

B ( ) ( ) ( )

The VA should encourage disabled veterns to participate in community activities including sports.

C. VETERANS EDUCATION/JOB TRAINING

C ( ) ( ) ( )

The VA should emphasize concurrent education and on-the-job training to increase effectiveness of disabled veterans.

D. AWARENESS OF DISABLED NEEDS/CAPABILITIES

D ( ) ( ) ( )

The VA should create a special position or hold seminars to acquaint employers and non-handicapped employees of needs and capabilities of disabled veterans.

E. IMPROVED SELF-ESTEEM

E ( ) ( ) ( )

The VA should establish seminars for disabled veterans to improve their self-esteem.

F. CHANGE TERMINOLOGY

F ( ) ( ) ( )

The media should change its emphasis by using the terminology "veterans who are disabled" rather than "disabled veterans."

G. VETERANS CAPABILITIES

G ( ) ( ) ( )

Multi-media presentations should emphasize the capabilities of the disabled veteran.

H. AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

H ( ) ( ) ( )

The VA should enforce federal affirmative action programs including those relating to the right to architectual barriers.

I. ELIGIBILITY FOR COMMUNITY PROGRAMS

I ( ) ( ) ( )

Disabled veterans should be assured eligibility for all community programs for the handicapped.

Ballot: Issue SPC VI-1

Recom-mendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd

SPC VI-1 SPECIAL CONCERNS–UNIQUE PROBLEMS OF DISABLED VETERANS

What methods can be established within the Veterans Administration to insure ongoing evaluation of services?

A. VA REVIEW COMMISSION

A ( ) ( ) ( )

The law should establish a special commission composed of handicapped veterans and representatives of the major veterans organizations to review services offered and to make recommendations for improvement of these services.

B. VETERANS EMPLOYMENT/HEALTH

B ( ) ( ) ( )

The Veterans Administration should administer questionnaires to veterans one year after discharge to ascertain employment and health status. A follow-up study should be conducted one year later.

C. PSYCHOSOCIAL NEEDS

C ( ) ( ) ( )

The Veterans Administration should extend indefinitely existing periods of follow-up services to assure the eradication of unforeseen psychosocial problems. The VA should also provide additional assistance for social programs to ease the re-entry of the Vietnam veteran into "normal" society.

D. VETERANS BENEFITS

D ( ) ( ) ( )

The VA should analyze the benefits it administers, and eliminate discrimination between officers and enlisted men.

E. OUTSIDE STUDIES

E ( ) ( ) ( )

The Law should allocate funds to conduct independent studies and surveys of the VA by private organizations, and make all findings available to the general public.

F. CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW

F ( ) ( ) ( )

The Veterans Affairs Committees in Congress should review the quality and range of services provided handicapped veterans by the VA.

Ballot: Issue SPC VI-6

Recom-mendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd

SPC VI-6 SPECIAL CONCERNS–UNIQUE PROBLEMS OF DISABLED VETERANS

What measures are necessary to insure comprehensive counseling services for disabled veterans?

A. COUNSELING AND REFERRAL

A ( ) ( ) ( )

The VA should coordinate and standardize all counseling services at the federal and state levels, outlining geographic and other differences between programs, and should establish and publish proceedings for referral of disabled veterans to the appropriate community agencies, including provisions for contracting with private agencies.

B. MANDATORY COUNSELING

B ( ) ( ) ( )

The VA should mandate that all disabled veterans receive extended counseling, including examination by board certified psychiatrists, and counseling should extend to follow-up services and to families.

C. VOCATIONAL COUNSELING STAFF

C ( ) ( ) ( )

The VA should inform Congress of the shortage of vocational counselors and request increased funding to make more counselors and counseling services available.

D. OUTREACH PROGRAM

D ( ) ( ) ( )

The VA should expand its outreach program to provide education, counseling, and training services to disabled veterans in remote areas and increase accessibility and equality of counseling services.

E. HANDICAPPED OMBUDSMEN

E ( ) ( ) ( )

The VA should train and appoint handicapped veterans to serve as ombudsmen to investigate and coordinate services to disabled veterans.

F. COUNSELING AVAILABILITY

F ( ) ( ) ( )

The VA, assisted by the Small Business Administration, should establish state and regional information centers to assess the availability of and need for counseling services.

G. REHABILITATING SEVERELY DISABLED

G ( ) ( ) ( )

The VA should develop guidelines for rehabilitating severely disabled, extending standards of eligibility for this group, allocating funds for rehabilitating special severely disabled groups and instituting on-the-job training programs.

Ballot: Issue SPC VI-6

Recom-mendation	Priority Vote 1st	 2nd	 3rd
H	( )	( )	( )

H. LEGISLATION

The Congress should undertake a study of the Workmen's Compensation Law to assess feasibility of adopting a uniform second injury law applicable to the states, and should enforce Employment Standards Administration legislation to comply with affirmative action provisions of PL 93-508 and PL 93-112 regarding federal contractors.

Ballot: Issue SPC VI-4

Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
A	( )	( )	( )
B	( )	( )	( )
C	( )	( )	( )
D	( )	( )	( )
E	( )	( )	( )
F	( )	( )	( )

SPC VI-4 SPECIAL CONCERNS—UNIQUE PROBLEMS OF DISABLED VETERANS

What methods can be established within the Veterans Administration to insure ongoing evaluation of services?

A. INCOME RESTRICTIONS

The Congress should eliminate or reduce income restrictions on NSC pensions by (1) establishing a sliding scale for employed disabled veterans with a floor above the combined VA and SSI income or (2) setting a year's time period following employment before reducing pensions or (3) separating eligibility from earning power and (4) separating entitlement to medical care, supplies, and equipment from receipt of pension.

B. AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

The Federal government should insure that all government agencies, especially the Civil Service Commission, the Department of Labor, and the Veterans Administration, enforce the affirmative action provisions and programs of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and the Vietnam Era Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1974.

C. COORDINATION

The Veterans Administration should take the initiative to coordinate activities of the State Departments of Vocational Rehabilitation, the Employment offices and the Department of Defense by establishing a council to provide information to veterans on benefits, instituting a job development program, and developing a plan of referral for when veterans benefits cease.

D. JOB SURVEYS

The VA should conduct surveys of all disabled veterans to identify their ability categories, assess employment needs of industry, and direct training efforts to potential job markets.

E. EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

The VA should insure equal opportunity for disabled veterans by improving accessibility, removing architectural barriers, and influencing the automobile insurance industry to refrain from discriminating against handicapped.

F. GOVERNMENT JOBS

The VA should work to obtain and retain extra preference for disabled veterans in federal and state civil service programs.

SPECIAL CONCERNS

	Ballot: Issue SPC VI-4			
	Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
G. LARGER DEDUCTIONS The Congress should allow larger deductions for disabled veterans.	G	( )	( )	( )
H. TRAVEL EXPENSE DEDUCTIONS Legislation should be enacted to permit disabled veterans to deduct travel expenditures getting to and from work.	H	( )	( )	( )
I. EMPLOYER TAX INCENTIVES BROCHURE The VA should publish a simplified brochure on tax incentives for employers.	I	( )	( )	( )
J. VOCATIONAL COUNSELING The VA should provide additional personnel for vocational counseling services.	J	( )	( )	( )

Ballot: Issue SPC VI-12			
Recom-mendation	Priority Vote		
	1st	2nd	3rd
A	( )	( )	( )
B	( )	( )	( )

SPC VI-12 SPECIAL CONCERNS–UNIQUE PROBLEMS OF DISABLED VETERANS

What measures are necessary to improve non-service connected veterans' health care and pension benefits?

A. NON-SERVICE CONNECTED PENSIONS

The Congress should amend federal legislation to insure that increases in one benefit do not reduce the amount of other benefits and should extend all non-service connected benefits to include medical care, drugs, and CHAMPVA for wives and dependents.

B. CHRONIC ILLNESSES

The Congress should change provisions in legislation for non-service connected veterans benefits which require that health services be discontinued when the medical condition stabilizes.

Ballot: Issue SPC VI-10

Recom-mendation	Priority Vote 1st	Priority Vote 2nd	Priority Vote 3rd
A	( )	( )	( )
B	( )	( )	( )
C	( )	( )	( )
D	( )	( )	( )

SPC VI-10 SPECIAL CONCERNS—UNIQUE PROBLEMS OF DISABLED VETERANS

How can existing legislation related to employment of disabled veterans be disseminated and implemented?

A. PUBLIC INFORMATION

The VA should utilize news media to interpret existing legislation, regarding disabled veterans and handicapped, to general public and prospective employers, and should present the rights of disabled veterans through workshops or other means.

B. AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

The VA should enforce compliance with federal affirmative action legislation by maintaining records on and supervising activities of both VA and state vocational counselors, offering incentives to employers who hire handicapped, requiring government agencies to set a good example and following up on employment records regarding handicapped.

C. JOB TRAINING/PLACEMENT

The Congress should extend the responsibility of the VA beyond vocational counseling and training to include job placement; and should fund more on-the-job training programs which are mutually beneficial to veteran and employer.

D. STATE DVR COUNSELORS

The VA should establish an orientation program to inform all Division of Vocational Rehabilitation counselors of veterans benefits for service connected and non-service connected disabilities.

Ballot: Issue SPC VI-9

Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
A	( )	( )	( )
B	( )	( )	( )
C	( )	( )	( )

SPC VI-9 SPECIAL CONCERNS–UNIQUE PROBLEMS OF DISABLED VETERANS

How can the Veterans Administration improve coordination of research with other public and private endeavors?

A. RESEARCH FUNDING

The VA should broaden citizen participation in research funding and allocations by utilizing local and regional committees; and should exchange information with medical school research departments and private research laboratories.

B. RESEARCH FUNDS CONTROL

The VA should retain control of the allocation of research funds and projects to medical schools, universities, and private institutions.

C. RESEARCH REDUCTION

The VA should significantly reduce its research program which can be carried out by other public and private organizations and should redirect former research funds to insure high quality medical and related care.

Ballot: Issue SPC VII-1

Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
A	( )	( )	( )
B	( )	( )	( )
C	( )	( )	( )
D	( )	( )	( )
E	( )	( )	( )
F	( )	( )	( )
G	( )	( )	( )
H	( )	( )	( )

SPC VII-1 SPECIAL CONCERNS–UNIQUE PROBLEMS OF THE HANDICAPPED AGING

What action can be taken to allow handicapped aged individuals to remain actively employed, if they so desire, without a means test within the Social Security System.

A. FEDERAL LEGISLATION

The Congress should enact employment legislation which allows persons, regardless of age, to remain actively employed, without a means test.

B. TAX INCENTIVES/EMPLOYERS AND VOLUNTEERS

Federal and state governments should provide tax incentives to employers and volunteers who make special accommodations to the physical needs of handicapped aged individuals.

C. REMOVE EMPLOYMENT BARRIERS

Government agencies should remove employment barriers against the handicapped-aged, providing the same job considerations and opportunities given to persons under other Federal and State Programs.

D. MANDATORY RETIREMENT LAWS

State and federal mandatory retirement laws should be changed and replaced with choice-to-work laws.

E. EMPLOY HANDICAPPED AGED

The Federal government should increase the number of employed handicapped aged under Title IX of the Older Americans Act of 1965, and the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act, 1973.

F. REHABILITATION ACT SECTION 503

The Federal government should appropriate Federal monies to enforce Section 503 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973.

G. NEGATIVE INCOME TAX

The Federal government should initiate a negative income tax for all employed handicapped aged individuals.

H. AMEND TITLE XX

The Federal government should eliminate earned income limitations on Title XX benefits to persons between the ages of 65 and 72.

Ballot: Issue SPC VII-8

Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
A	( )	( )	( )
B	( )	( )	( )
C	( )	( )	( )
D	( )	( )	( )
E	( )	( )	( )
F	( )	( )	( )
G	( )	( )	( )
H	( )	( )	( )

SPC VII-8 SPECIAL CONCERNS—UNIQUE PROBLEMS OF THE HANDICAPPED AGING

In what ways can we make the public aware that there are special needs of the handicapped aged that are different from those aged individuals who are able-bodied?

A. T.V. AND MEDIA

Television and other media should be utilized to familiarize the public with the special needs of the handicapped aged and illustrate the potential for helping them.

B. CLEARINGHOUSE

An information and dissemination service should be available through local, state, and federal agencies.

C. EDUCATION OF PUBLIC

The public should be educated about the special needs of the handicapped aged as early as the primary, middle, secondary school levels.

D. OMBUDSMAN OR ADVOCATE

An ombudsman or advocacy agency that provides information and referral service for the public should be created and advertised.

E. POSITIVE IMAGE

Television and other media should portray handicapped aged individuals in a positive manner.

F. AWARENESS MONTH

The White House should proclaim a national "awareness month" to focus on the special needs of the handicapped aged.

G. INFORMATION EXCHANGE

An information exchange of handicapped aged should be established.

H. INFORMATION BROCHURES

Information brochures on the handicapped aged should be prepared and distributed to civic groups churches and all public services.

SPECIAL CONCERNS

Ballot: Issue SPC VII-8

Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
I	( )	( )	( )
J	( )	( )	( )
K	( )	( )	( )
L	( )	( )	( )
M	( )	( )	( )
N	( )	( )	( )
O	( )	( )	( )
P	( )	( )	( )
Q	( )	( )	( )

I. COMMUNITY DRAMATIZATION OF NEEDS

Dramatization of needs, such as a "wheelchair" day to community leaders, churches and civic groups, etc., should be utilized to demonstrate the special needs of the handicapped aged.

J. PROMINENT HANDICAPPED FEATURED

The Council on Aging should initiate an aggressive annual campaign that would feature prominent handicapped aged, such as film stars or political leaders.

K. WORKSHOPS, CONFERENCES, DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS

Periodic workshops, conferences, and demonstration projects with participation by disabled individuals should be held to make the public aware of the needs of the handicapped aged.

L. ASSISTANCE BY YOUNGER HANDICAPPED

A national demonstration project should be created to show how the younger handicapped can assist the older handicapped who remain in their homes.

M. LOBBYING

Advocacy groups should lobby with state and national legislators on the special needs of the handicapped aged.

N. PRIVATE INDUSTRY

A public relations campaign should be conducted to inform private industry of the special needs of the aged handicapped and the benefit of hiring them.

O. ELDERLY INVOLVEMENT

The handicapped aged should be involved in the planning stages and advisory committees of programs to meet their needs.

P. FEDERAL REGULATIONS

More specific federal regulations should accompany the allocation of monies by federal agencies.

Q. NATIONAL ADVERTISING COUNCIL

The National Advertising Council should be asked to work with a program for handicapped aged.

SPECIAL CONCERNS

Ballot: Issue SPC VII-8

Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
R	( )	( )	( )
S	( )	( )	( )
T	( )	( )	( )

R. OUTREACH PROGRAMS

The handicapped aged should be included in outreach programs.

S. UTILIZATION OF VOLUNTEER ASSISTANTS

The federal government should promote the utilization of volunteer assistants to assist the handicapped aged.

T. TRAINING PROGRAMS

Training programs focusing on the problems of the handicapped aged should be provided for police and fire departments, nursing homes, and emergency rooms.

Ballot: Issue SPC VII-3			
Recom-mendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd

SPC VII-3 SPECIAL CONCERNS–UNIQUE PROBLEMS OF THE HANDICAPPED AGING

What kind of a special income maintenance could be provided for those individuals who are both aged and handicapped?

A. MEDICARE AND MEDICAID EXPANSION

A ( ) ( ) ( )

Medicare and medicaid should expand their benefits to include prosthesis, eye glasses, hearing aids, dentures, medication, attendant care and outpatient services.

B. SSI EXPANSION

B ( ) ( ) ( )

The Supplemental Security Income program should be expanded to provide additional special income maintenance for the handicapped aged, with additional exclusions to those already in the program such as attendant care.

C. GUARANTEED INCOME

C ( ) ( ) ( )

The federal government should establish a guaranteed income level for the handicapped aged so that their special needs may be met without stripping them of money, medicine and other supportive services.

D. NATIONAL HEALTH PROGRAM

D ( ) ( ) ( )

The federal government should establish a National Comprehensive Health Program for handicapped citizens of all ages that allows special payments for special needs.

E. INSTITUTIONALIZED PERSONS

E ( ) ( ) ( )

The federal government should establish the same payment level for institutionalized persons as those living at home.

F. PAYMENT EQUAL TO VA

F ( ) ( ) ( )

The federal government should ensure that payments for the handicapped aged are equal to the payment levels of disabled veterans.

G. FOOD STAMPS

G ( ) ( ) ( )

The Federal government should make food stamps available to all aged handicapped persons.

Ballot: Issue SPC VII-3

Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd

H. PAYMENTS TO HANDICAPPED AGED

H ( ) ( ) ( )

Payments to the handicapped aged should be based on the handicapping conditions and special needs resulting from these conditions and be based on a research study done to evaluate these needs. The federal government should conduct research on the handicapping conditions of the handicapped aged, for the purpose of evaluating their special needs and constructing a direct payment program based on the special needs of their condition.

I. EXPAND SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS

I ( ) ( ) ( )

The Federal government should extend Social Security benefits to all handicapped aged, whether they have contributed to the system or not.

J. STATE SUPPLEMENTS

J ( ) ( ) ( )

States should pay supplementary expenses in those cases where Social Security benefits are not sufficient to cover basic needs.

K. HIGHER INCOME FOR HANDICAPPED AGED

K ( ) ( ) ( )

The Social Security Administration should ensure that individuals who are both aged and handicapped receive a higher income.

L. PUBLIC UTILITY RATES

L ( ) ( ) ( )

Public utility companies should provide decreased service rates to handicapped aged individuals.

M. PROPERTY TAX

M ( ) ( ) ( )

State governments should abolish property taxes for the aged handicapped.

Ballot: Issue SPC VII-4

Recom-mendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd

SPC VII-4 SPECIAL CONCERNS—UNIQUE PROBLEMS OF THE HANDICAPPED AGING

How do we assure that the special needs of aged handicapped individuals are provided for under the present housing acts?

A. HOUSING FOR THE AGED HANDICAPPED

A ( ) ( ) ( )

The federal government should provide federally funded housing for the aged handicapped with built-in special equipment to aid mobility, i.e., wheelchair ramps, hand railings, visual aids, etc.

B. RENOVATION OF HOMES

B ( ) ( ) ( )

The Housing Act should be expanded to provide low interest loans to the aged handicapped to renovate homes to make them accessible.

C. HALF-WAY HOUSES

C ( ) ( ) ( )

Present housing acts should provide half-way houses for aged handicapped who do not need to be institutionalized.

D. LOW-COST HOUSING

D ( ) ( ) ( )

The Housing Act should be amended to provide specially designed low cost housing for the aged handicapped.

E. ASSESSMENT STUDY

E ( ) ( ) ( )

The Department of Housing and Urban Development should conduct an assessment study to determine the special needs of the aged handicapped and implement their findings.

F. LOBBY GROUPS

F ( ) ( ) ( )

Lobbying groups should be organized to push for housing acts at the state and national levels.

G. UPGRADING OF CARE FACILITIES

G ( ) ( ) ( )

Care facilities should be constantly upgraded so that special needs of handicapped aged are met by expanding caretaker services and providing closer supervision and inspection of facilities.

H. COMMUNITY RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS

H ( ) ( ) ( )

Federal and state governments should support community residential programs.

SPECIAL CONCERNS

Ballot: Issue SPC VII-4

Recom-mendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
I	( )	( )	( )
J	( )	( )	( )
K	( )	( )	( )
L	( )	( )	( )
M	( )	( )	( )

I. SPECIAL LEGISLATION

The Federal government should enact and strictly enforce legislation assuring that the aged handicapped are completely covered under the Housing Act.

J. CONSUMER INVOLVEMENT

Present Housing Acts should be amended so that a qualified handicapped individual in local communities approve plans for any building designed for use by the aged handicapped.

K. HOME CARE

The "home care" concept of service delivery should be expanded to assist disabled persons to remain in their own homes and avoid institutionalization.

L. FREE NURSING CARE FOR HANDICAPPED AGED

The federal government should provide free nursing home care to handicapped aged individuals.

M. ORGANIZED DAY PROGRAMS

Organized day programs should be provided for those handicapped individuals not in retirement homes or care facilities.

SPC VII-5 SPECIAL CONCERNS—UNIQUE PROBLEMS OF THE HANDICAPPED AGING

How can differential appropriations necessitated by such special needs as housing, transportation and training be supported and provided for by Federal, State and local government?

A. VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

The functions of the vocational rehabilitation agencies should be amended by federal and state directives to meet the needs of the handicapped aged.

B. OMBUDSMAN PROGRAM

The State Department of Aging should appoint an ombudsman to promote the interests of the aged handicapped.

C. PROTECTIVE SERVICES

Federal, state and local governments should provide protective services and personal escort services for the aged handicapped.

D. MATCHING FEDERAL AND STATE FUNDS

The federal government should appropriate funds to match state dollars through a National Institute for Handicapping Conditions.

E. GRANTS

Grants to cities and rural areas from the Department of Transportation should be utilized for the development of special transportation programs for the aged handicapped.

F. UNIFORM FEDERAL SYSTEM

Establish a uniform federal system through medicaid with Federal, State and local participation.

G. SPECIAL NEEDS SUPPORT

Revenue sharing and amendments to current Federal and State legislation should be utilized to support such special needs as housing, transportation and training.

H. MEDICARE

Medicare should be amended to provide preventive health care provisions, especially for the aged handicapped.

Ballot: Issue SPC VII-5

Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
A	( )	( )	( )
B	( )	( )	( )
C	( )	( )	( )
D	( )	( )	( )
E	( )	( )	( )
F	( )	( )	( )
G	( )	( )	( )
H	( )	( )	( )

SPC VII-2 SPECIAL CONCERNS—UNIQUE PROBLEMS OF THE HANDICAPPED AGING

Given that employment for the aged is provided for under Title IX of the Older Americans Act and the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act, how can we assure that direct appropriations are set aside specifically for the handicapped aged under these acts?

Ballot: Issue SPC VII-2

Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	Priority Vote 2nd	Priority Vote 3rd
A	( )	( )	( )
B	( )	( )	( )
C	( )	( )	( )
D	( )	( )	( )
E	( )	( )	( )
G	( )	( )	( )
H	( )	( )	( )

A. ACCESSIBILITY

All programs funded through the Older Americans Act must be located in physically accessible buildings and sites to accommodate the handicapped aged.

B. FISCAL CONTROL

The federal government should designate a commission to supervise and provide fiscal control over employment and training funds to assure that these are used as designated.

C. FUNDING LEGISLATION

Legislation involving the handicapped aged should be structured in such a way that appropriations are line item budgeted to provide specific funding.

D. DOCUMENT EFFORTS

All programs funded through the Older Americans Act must document their efforts of outreach to identify aged handicapped persons as participants in their services.

E. DIRECT APPROPRIATIONS

The federal government should establish direct budgeted appropriations for the handicapped aged.

G. EMPLOYMENT

Federal and state governments should appropriate funds to ensure additional employment for the handicapped aged in such mandated employment programs as the Green Thumb Program.

H. OLDER AMERICANS ACT

The Older Americans Act should fund the development and implementation of the following priority services: (1) adult day care centers and facilities which provide an alternative to institutionalization by offering supportive, protective, and rehabilitative services to aged handicapped persons; (2) preventive health services that promote the early identification and treatment of disabilities; (3) protective services which include legal and consumer advocacy for aged handicapped.

Ballot: Issue SPC VII-7

Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd

SPC VII-7 SPECIAL CONCERNS—UNIQUE PROBLEMS OF THE HANDICAPPED AGING

How can we assure that training programs for providers of services be redesigned to include specialization in the problems of the handicapped elderly?

A. INCENTIVE GRANTS

A ( ) ( ) ( )

Incentive grants should be made available to training institutions to encourage the development of training programs for the handicapped aged.

B. CURRICULAR MODIFICATION

B ( ) ( ) ( )

The state and federal governments should promote curricular modifications at colleges and universities which include courses on the handicapped aging.

C. AGED AS RESOURCE PERSONS

C ( ) ( ) ( )

The handicapped aged should be used as consultants, resource persons, and/or instructors in the training programs.

D. SPECIAL TRAINING

D ( ) ( ) ( )

Formal education and training of health care personnel and social service personnel must include course material dealing with both aging and disability and stress the importance of rehabilitation services.

E. RESEARCH STUDY

E ( ) ( ) ( )

Training programs should be redesigned based on a study analyzing the problems of the handicapped aged.

F. FEDERAL LEGISLATION

F ( ) ( ) ( )

Federal legislation should ensure that licensing for providers of services for the handicapped aged would be dependent upon the inclusion of training programs specializing in the problems of the handicapped aged.

G. DATA ON AGED

G ( ) ( ) ( )

Evaluation and investigation models should be created to maintain up-to-date data regarding the handicapped aged for training programs.

H. TRAIN SERVICE PROVIDERS

H ( ) ( ) ( )

Providers of services should be trained to work with all areas of disability since the aged have a multiplicity of handicaps.

Ballot: Issue SPC VII-7

Recom-mendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
I	( )	( )	( )

I. TRAIN FAMILIES

Families of aged handicapped individuals should be trained to assist the aged handicapped to use treatment facilities.

Ballot: Issue SPC VII-6			
Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd

SPC VII-6 SPECIAL CONCERNS—UNIQUE PROBLEMS OF THE HANDICAPPED AGING

How can we guarantee that special legal services be provided for all aged persons who are mentally handicapped?

A. VISTA ATTORNEYS

A ( ) ( ) ( )

The already existing Vista Attorney's Program should be expanded and publicized nationally in order to more adequately assist aged mentally handicapped persons.

B. VOLUNTEER SERVICES

B ( ) ( ) ( )

Retired judges should be asked to provide volunteer legal services to the aged mentally handicapped.

C. LEGAL AID

C ( ) ( ) ( )

Legislation, modeled after PL 94-103, should be passed to provide legal aid to all handicapped individuals and provide funding to implement the proper usage of the law for the aged mentally handicapped.

D. LEGAL SERVICES AGENCIES

D ( ) ( ) ( )

Existing agencies with legal services components should be encouraged to deal with the problems of aged mentally handicapped individuals.

E. FUNDS FOR AGED

E ( ) ( ) ( )

Congress should initiate legislation to ensure that a percentage of Title XX (Social Security) funds be expended on services for the aged handicapped.

F. FUNDS FOR PUERTO RICO

F ( ) ( ) ( )

Additional funds should be allocated to Legal Services of Puerto Rico so that services of this agency could be extended to the handicapped aged and the mentally handicapped throughout the island.

G. PUBLIC GUARDIAN

G ( ) ( ) ( )

A public guardian law that adequately protects the rights of the handicapped aged should be enacted.

Ballot: Issue SPC VII-9

Recommendation	Priority Vote 1st	2nd	3rd
A	( )	( )	( )
B	( )	( )	( )
C	( )	( )	( )
D	( )	( )	( )
E	( )	( )	( )
F	( )	( )	( )
G	( )	( )	( )
H	( )	( )	( )

SPC VII-9 SPECIAL CONCERNS—UNIQUE PROBLEMS OF THE HANDICAPPED AGING

What systems can be established to insure an ongoing evaluation of services to aged individuals who are handicapped?

A. PLANNING AND DELIVERY OF SERVICES

Handicapped aging persons should be involved as consumers in the planning and delivery of services.

B. EVALUATION OF SERVICES

The Health Systems Agency should ensure ongoing evaluation of services.

C. EXPAND EXISTING SYSTEMS

The same method used to evaluate the able-bodied aging should be equipped to serve the handicapped aging.

D. IDENTIFY APPROPRIATIONS

The Older Americans Act should be monitored so that appropriations for the elderly handicapped are specifically identified.

E. LICENSE INSTITUTIONS

Institutions for the care of the handicapped aged must be licensed and supervised by the government.

F. INSURANCE PAYMENTS

Insurance payments for services should include all members of interdisciplinary service teams, not just physicians.

G. RESEARCH GRANTS

The Older Americans Act should award research grants to examine the disability incidents of the handicapped aged.

H. EVALUATION COMPONENT

All programs serving the handicapped aged should have a built-in evaluation component.

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